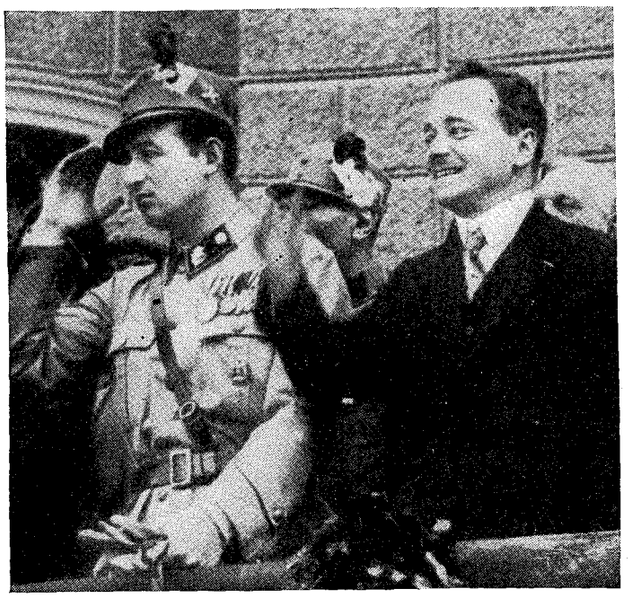
NEW YORK The Literary Digest August 4, 1934

Europe and the Murder of Dollfuss

Assassination of Austrian Chancellor by Nazi Rebels Alarms Continental Chancelleries and Evokes an Italian Troop Concentration

WHEN Engelbert Dollfuss, son of Austrian peasants, and Chancellor of Austria, was buried on July 28 amid imperial pomp, he was hailed as a patriot and a martyr. He was killed on July 25 by a party of 144 Austrian Nazis in the century-old yellow drawing-room of the Ballhausplatz, which was his workroom. According to a United Press cable from Vatican City, the murder was described by Pope Pius XI as a "damnable and bloody act." The London *Times* said the full story of the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss was "making the name of Nazi stink in the nostrils of the world." The remark of *The Times* was made in an editorial said to have been officially inspired.



Wide World

The late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss (right) with Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, who succeeded him for a brief period, and later resumed the post of Vice-Chancellor

If Germany had achieved that equality of arms which she has so loudly demanded, wrote Nicholas Roosevelt, former American Minister to Hungary, war would probably have followed the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss. This murder, he added in the New York *Herald Tribune*, was "desired by the German Nazis because Doctor Dollfuss was the most powerful enemy of the union of Austria and Germany—the first objective in the expansionist policy of Chancellor Hitler."

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Adolf Hitler

For eighteen months Doctor Dollfuss ruthlessly suppressed and effectively checked the Nazi party in Austria. For this he was a marked man. The Nazis have "got their man," Mr. Roosevelt went on to say, but in the process it has been made clear to them more forcefully than ever that Europe as a whole opposes the Hitlerite policy of *anschluss*, or the annexation of Austria. On page fifteen of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST the record of the Dollfuss administration shows how persistently the Hitlerite attempt at Nazi infiltration has been in Austria.

Following the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss came the attempt of the Austrian Nazis to take over the Government of Austria when whole sections of the country were reported to be in a state approximating anarchy. In Vienna heavy cordons of Heimwehr troops were drawn around districts where the most important government buildings are located. Machine-gun companies mounted their weapons on the roof of the Hochhaus, Vienna's sky-scraper, giving the guns a position of command over the Federal Chancellery on the Ballhausplatz. The Ballhausplatz itself was jammed with Heimwehr troops. On July 28, however, Vienna Associated Press dispatches reported that loyal Austrian troops had forced the Nazi rebels in Styria and Carinthia from their positions, and that hundreds of Nazis had been driven over the border into Yugoslavia. A calculation of estimates from various sources gave an estimated total of 700 persons killed on both sides in all sections of Austria where fighting occurred.

Several times that number may have been wounded.

Coincident with the effort of the Austrian Nazis to seize power in Austria was the mobilization by Premier Benito Mussolini of 48,000 Italian troops on the northern frontier of Italy, with many fighting aircraft in the skies showing plainly to any Nazis or others who looked skyward in Austria. The Mussolini mobilization started a new scare of war in Europe, but this calmed down when it was learned that Premier Mussolini's mobilization had been set in motion with the approval of Great Britain and France. In England it was said that Premier Mussolini was the key-man to peace in Europe. From France Premier Doumergue sent an official message of condolence to Austria in which he said that Chancellor Dollfuss had died "a victim of his fidelity to the Austrian fatherland, whose independence he defended to the end." He also declared that France was "firmly attached to maintenance of that independence."

In explaining the massing of Italian troops on the Austrian frontier, a well-informed foreign diplomat told a London correspondent of the Associated Press that the great Powers regarded the Italian move as the most practical means of preventing other countries, including Germany, and the nations of the Little Entente, from "starting to march." Britain and France, it was stated, were assured that the Italian Army would not move past its frontier-posts unless armed forces of other nations entered Austria. The speed with which Germany disowned any connection with the Austrian revolt and the promptness

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Benito Mussolini

(Continued on page 14)

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Mid-West Brought to Knees by Searing Heat

Governmental Acreage Control No Longer Necessary With Nature Reducing Wheat Crop to Its Smallest Yield Since 1893, but Farmers Courageously Look Forward to "Next Year"

A DUST-CHOKED Mid-West, burned up by a record-breaking drought that has overshadowed the Government's acreage-control program, looks, undaunted, to Federal relief and "next year."

The crops are ruined, the wheat crop is the smallest yield since 1893, and within the next two weeks, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced, the Administration will embark on a new basic policy for the AAA—the direct result of the drought. The AAA control-machinery having been completely engulfed by nature, enforcement of production decreases will be lessened, but according to Secretary Wallace a program of stimulation will be eschewed.

In short, the drought has done in a few weeks what the AAA had hoped to do only in part and in small degree. With the exception of cotton, all farm surpluses in the United States will have been wiped out. "The drought situation leads to a reexamination of our agricultural adjustment position," the Secretary said, at the same time justifying the Administration's past program.

He warned against the danger that the drought would "distort" the theories of the farmers as to what they should do and what would be the situation in 1936 and 1937. Control, he emphasized, still was needed.

Farmers' Attitude

Meanwhile, the attitude of Mid-Western farmers afflicted by the drought was at once one of optimism and despair. For example, the farmers of the Dakotas who have suffered acutely from the drought, altho loaded with ominous facts, have continued to look forward to "next year." They have seen the top-soil so dry that the wind whipped it into great drifts which settled over hundreds and even thousands of miles. They have found their sub-soil moisture reduced to the vanishing-point, and their trees dying in almost every quarter.

Major streams throughout the stricken area became rills. The minor streams disappeared, and two-thirds of the bed of the Missouri River laid bare while the Red River, which runs along the eastern boundary of the Dakotas, became hardly more than a creek. In many hotels, guests were forbidden to bathe.

Such a situation has caused many people in the Middle West to abandon their homes and seek a livelihood elsewhere, concluding that Nature is their enemy. But this state of mind is by no means universal. Many farmers, confessing to a terrific setback this year, believe next year will be better. They see the drought as the cumulative effect of five bad years in succession. They have not had enough rain in the Dakotas since 1928.

Relief is Rushed

Other observers, however, have blamed the farmers themselves for an unwise policy of overproduction stimulated in major part by the tremendous war-time demand for their products. This tendency, it has been pointed out, unchecked through the years of the depression, has had much to do with the plight in which these farmers now find themselves.

Urged on by President Roosevelt, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration continues to rush aid to the drought regions, embracing a total of 400,000 families. Figures from Washington estimate the number of persons now being supported in that area by the Relief Administration at 1,600,000.

In addition to supplying cash-relief, the Government has been sending water by rail into the arid regions. Thousands of head of cattle, too famished to bring a decent price in the market, have either been bought up by the Government and shipped elsewhere, or killed outright. Emergency Relief officials have announced that $20,000,000 had been appropriated by the end of July for the various drought States, this in addition to the funds being spent for purchase of cattle, and the loans advanced by the farm-credit administration for care of foundation-herds.

As the drought spread into the Southwest, reaching unprecedented proportions, Wall Street began to speculate on its effects on a Fall business revival. Curtailment of employment on railroads, one important source of employment, was seen, with a drastic decrease in the purchasing power of the farm States. A vigorous upturn in prices of farm products was considered inevitable.

Support of the Administration's drought-relief campaign was generally seen in the Middle-Western press. "The program is interesting as reflecting the active sympathy of President Roosevelt for the farm population of the country," declared the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "It is a fine action, and a useful one, not only to the farmers but to the country as a whole."

Strikes Overshadowed

Said the Milwaukee *Journal:* "The drought is likely to overshadow other things. Strikes and codes and political campaigning will find short tempers and small patience. Here is a thing you can not reason with. Farmers in Dakota and Montana board buses when they stop and pass the hat for their folks at home. Everyone knows farmers would not do that unless the need were desperate. The only recourse is for the Government to pay, and it looks as though payments would be large. . . . The need is that it be spent with the utmost care, spent sparingly."

Plans Approved

The St. Louis *Star-Times* approved the Government's drought-relief plans. "The spirit of succor is more deeply implanted in the American people to-day than ever before. Those able to shoulder the burdens are those to bear them. There may be some who will look on this (drought-relief appropriation) and say it is the prelude to financial collapse. There are others who will say that the people never before knew what could be done through united effort in the interest of all."

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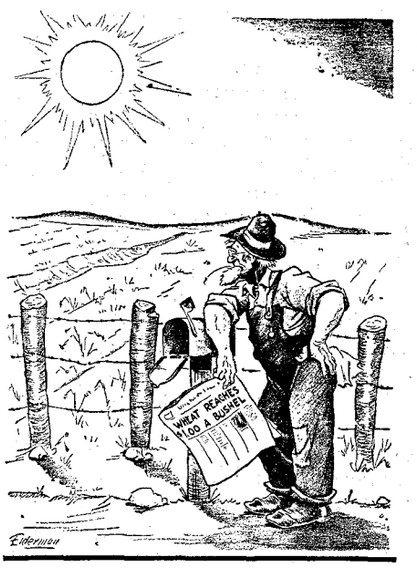
Literally Something for Nothing

—Sykes in the Syracuse *Post-Standard*



So What?

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

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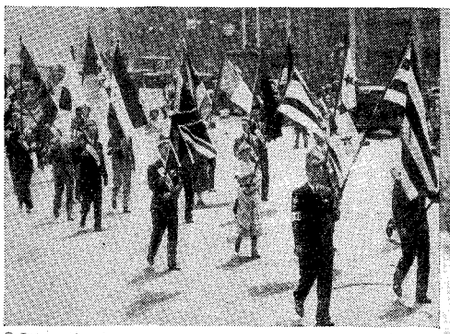
A Code for Peacemakers

American Editor Offers a Five-Point Program Behind Which He Believes Men of Good-Will May Unite Despite Personal Convictions, and Without Affecting Other Programs

By Daniel A. Poling



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Banners, bands, and slogans in the "No War" parade at New York City

Keystone

Over the top—to what?

THE imperative need of the peace movement is unity—unity, not uniformity. Such unity alone can meet the challenge of the present crisis. Unless the peace forces do unite, unless they do concentrate the maximum strength for peace against the war menace, sooner or later another world war seems inevitable.

Now, the psychology of such unity is the psychology of common agreement, and its grand strategy lies in going the length of common agreement without prejudice to our several particular convictions and ultimate decisions. *We shall discover, I believe, that if and when we go this length, we shall have destroyed war.*

Men in uniform and a multitude who believe in what the uniform represents, or may come to represent, those who know, from bitter experience, the folly and disaster of war, but who, with moral integrity, differ with others who take the academic position of absolute pacifism, are ready to join this unity, are eager to stand upon its platform of common agreement. These believe that some things must not be surrendered while they themselves remain alive to defend them. To these, ultimate pacifism, absolute non-resistance, may become unchristian as well as unpatriotic, a violation of the will and spirit of Jesus Himself. But these also believe that they may and must go the length of common agreement, and a great length, with all others who would win the peace.

It is here that peace advocates of whatever creed and degree should concentrate their efforts. Here division may become a major disaster, and certainly debate should not divide us. Final proof that there is room for an honest and Christian difference of conviction is the fact that honest and Christian men differ.

I have a growing conviction that I am not only bound to be intellectually honest, but that I am also bound so to order my convictions and so to associate myself with others as to advance this cause toward its objective. A man's intellectual honesty may become the excuse for mere pusillanimous futility. The battle between peacemakers is one of the sorriest spectacles any generation of men and women of good-will ever can behold. Now is the time to act. The peace must be won in the peace, for when the guns grow hungry it will be too late.

A Grave Division

The sad folly of pressure for *specific* decision, or for pledging a particular action in advance of a possible event, for trying to anticipate what, in its details, at least, can not be anticipated, is illustrated by the recent division in a great peace fellowship. One group declared that it was pacifist, but only to the point of a class war. Here every argument ever used to justify any war was brought forward to support participation in the "workers' revolution." A distinguished Christian educator said essentially, "In such a case, tho we continue to love our enemies, we must, in God's name, kill them, not forgetting of course to feed their widows and orphans."

This grave division in the ranks of the friends of peace has been further emphasized by the returns on a questionnaire sent out by a committee of churchmen, a committee of which the writer was a member. One hundred thousand questionnaires were distributed, and 20,870 replies were received. Of these 20,870 clergymen, 12,904 declared that they personally were prepared to state that it was their present purpose not to sanction *any* future war, or participate as an armed combatant. Also this total of more than 12,000 represented an increase of more than 3,000 over the number of clergymen taking the same position in a similar questionnaire three years ago. On the other hand, the fact that 100,000 questionnaires this year resulted in less than 21,000 replies, while 50,000 questionnaires three years ago resulted in more than 19,000 replies, with the further fact that of the ministers replying to the questionnaires, thousands expressed themselves as opposed to extreme, or final, pacifism, emphasizes the schism of which I speak.

That leaders of thought, that educators and clergymen, particularly, carry a grave responsibility for their public expressions and deportment in this irrepressible conflict between war and peace was illustrated vividly during a recent "No War" parade in New York City. This same parade further illustrates what would be a fatal blunder, were the mistake to be continued—the mistake of misleading, disregarding, or lightly regarding the convictions of those peacemakers who are not pacifists.

In this parade, distinguished clergymen of two faiths marched at the head of young people who came from many youth societies—religious, educational, and patriotic—of Greater New York. There were bands and banners. There were striking sentences and challenging slogans. Here was a parade to inspire every friend of peace.

But there appeared, also, certain radical political groups with their typical slogans denouncing the Government, and declaring that they would not follow the Government into any war. These political groups are not pacifist in the sense of being non-resisters to all armed conflict. They openly advocate sabotage and extreme violence to accomplish their purpose to overthrow and destroy all democratic government. In the parade to which I refer these groups deliberately exploited a great cause and compromised its purpose.

Already there has been a reaction from this parade which has disillusioned many.

(Continued on page 6)

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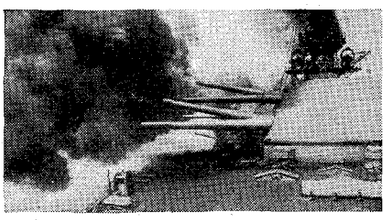

Keystone

The World's Armed Forces—1913

(Figures include active and trained reserve forces)

	Organized Forces	Expenditures
Russia	5,400,000	'14—$393,193,808
France	5,300,000	'14— 202,141,122
Great Britain	803,128	'14— 143,331,350
Italy	3,380,000	'14— 80,025,234
United States	213,445	'14— 94,229,047
Japan	1,400,000	'14— 47,037,809
Rumania	580,000	
Belgium	340,000	
Greece	150,000	
Portugal	150,000	
Germany	5,400,000	'14— 293,289,155
Austria-Hungary	3,600,000	'14— 47,037,809
Turkey	1,928,715	
Bulgaria	450,000	
Totals	29,095,288	$1,300,285,334

I do not produce these illustrations to join the debate, but to indicate a grave menace to our common cause. The majority of us, whether or not we say so, or even think so, to-day, would join our own particular war. A man does not know surely what he would do before so momentous an event. He might do exactly or essentially as he now thinks; but I say that there is a kind of immorality in pledging the unknown future, especially when the pledge may compromise that future.

Without prejudice to our particular convictions, without denying a single personal principle, and while retaining complete freedom of choice and action in the ultimate decision, we may unite in practical measures and go the full length of the common agreement.

What this generation needs, needs imperatively, needs immediately, is a new and universal presentation of the Great Evangel. Out of the heart at last, up from the profound emotional centers of the human being, and of the social order, come the issues of life, and the hope for peace.

What, then, may we do together?

With proper humility I submit a five-point program for peace.

First of all, we may think peace. We may organize and distribute the literature of peace. We may acquaint ourselves with the causes of war. We may familiarize ourselves with the aspirations of those nations along whose boundaries the peace is stalked by hates and fears. Here is the beginning of knowledge, knowledge that will be power for international good-will.

I could write my own volume on "Wings Over Europe" after any six weeks' period on the Continent. I recall, now, a flight from Budapest to Berlin, with stops at Vienna, Prague, and Dresden, in which, as I looked down upon eight international boundaries, I realized, as never before, the eight differing, and often violently conflicting, view-points of the nationals within those boundaries.

Have not many of us discovered that a brief visit in any one of those countries enables even the casual visitor to know within his own mind, and often to feel within his own heart, the aspirations, the prejudices, the fears, and passions of the native sons and daughters?

Second, we may unite to stop international competition in building fleets and equipping armies. A Secretary of War is quoted as saying at an institute on international relations at Riverside, California, in December, 1931, when he was a private citizen: "We won some things from the war that were not on the program. For example, we had a complete demonstration of the fallacy that preparedness prevents war. That is worth something."

Certainly this statement does not refer to that adequate defensive equipment, to that efficient national police force which few of us would see the United States without. It does refer to the preparedness that preceded the "Marne," that super-preparedness resulting from the mad race in which every nation of Europe joined.

With the above quoted statement I agree. With it, too, I believe the vast majority of the American people agree. In its spirit, and to accomplish its purpose, the makers of peace may unite. Let us actively promote, let us organize to support aggressively, *disarmament by agreement.*

The Munitions Traffic

Third, we may unite to press the investigation of the private manufacture of war munitions.

It is, indeed, only reasonable that the efforts of the Government to reduce armaments should not be interfered with by private agents who have a financial interest in securing the opposite result. The spectacle of a British-made gun which had destroyed British sons being captured from the German Army and set up in an English village as a memorial to British war dead becomes a spectacle not only of man's inhumanity, but of the infamy of war itself.

Should war ever come again, let there be the equivalent conscription of money and of men, of business, and of life—for what shall it profit a man if he gain a great fortune in steel, and lose, then, his own son at the mouth of the cannon he made?

Fourth, we may unite to urge our Government to complete the so-called arms embargo approved by the United States Senate under the terms of which the President is given power to prevent the shipment of arms to nations bent upon making war. We may further unite to extend this principle to the granting of loans, public and private, to nations embarking upon a program of military aggression.

And, finally, we may unite to support President Roosevelt's proposal that the nations enter into an international pact of non-aggression. Pacts are not powerless, their critics to the contrary. The peace movement is in its infancy. Every pact signed strengthens the people's will to peace. Let the process go on. Let it continue until the will to peace is more powerful than the will to war.

U. S. Army photograph

The World's Armed Forces—1934

(Figures include active force, trained reserve, air force—latest figures)

	Organized Forces	Total Aircraft	Expenditures
Russia	16,210,000	750	'31—$1,118,817,000 (military, naval)
France	6,952,213	3,000	'33— 553,511,640
Britain	1,141,987	1,434	'34— 278,091,440
Italy	6,495,535	1,507	'34— 277,071,446
U.S.	444,661	2,351	'33— 277,050,381
Japan	2,177,000	1,939	'32— 305,190,400
Rumania	1,600,827	799	'33— 56,375,844
Belgium	584,224	195	'33— 40,043,327
Greece	583,450	120	'32— 26,065,600
Portugal	419,800	130	'33— 23,586,592
Germany	1,100,500		'33— 194,000,000
Austria	30,000		'33— 19,040,000
Hungary	35,000		'33— 26,306,700
Turkey	665,800	50	'33—
Bulgaria	33,000		'33—
Totals	38,473,994	12,275	$3,195,150,370

(Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria prohibited air forces and German army limited to 100,000 by treaties)

But let us give particular attention to the President's proposal. Another has said that it is a sort of Eleventh Commandment embodying the simple principle, "No hostile crossing of international boundary-lines"—no crossing of a boundary-line as an enemy to carry death to another people. It may be, it will be, argued that after the recent utter disregard of pacts and treaties every treaty is scarcely more than a scrap of paper.

I call your attention to the fact that the proposal of President Roosevelt, amplified and applied in some such fashion as I have suggested here, does not raise the question of pacifism. Indeed, it destroys that issue. Certainly pacifists would sign the declaration, and just as certainly many others who, in good faith, disagree with the position of extreme pacifism, and who, in conscience, decline to accept it, would sign the declaration, too. Men and women who would be bound to spring to the defense of the homeland were it invaded would gladly engage "not to invade anybody else's homeland"!

In such a program all citizens of good-will, whatever their present peace activities, and without interference with any other program, could engage. Such a world movement would strengthen every movement for peace and would undergird all those sacrificial endeavors which have as their final objective the destruction of armed conflict.

Here, then, is a five-point program upon which, whatever our personal final convictions and ultimate choice, we may all unite. Here is a five-point program which, followed through, would lead to the fulfilment of the vow we made to the dead and living dead in the stupendous conflict of twenty years ago, that holy covenant into which we entered, to end war forever.

(Continued on page 29)

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President Returns to Face New Tasks

After a Four-Day Tour of Hawaii, Mr. Roosevelt Comes Back to the Mainland to Inspect Public-Works Projects and Study the Developing Political Situation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT returns from his trip to Hawaii to find the greater part of the West suffering from a blighting drought. By comparison with this situation, against which various Administration agencies are struggling manfully, other questions seem minor.

Even the strike problem, which dominated public attention two weeks ago, appears relatively unimportant. In any case, however, despite the declaration of martial law in strike-torn Minneapolis, that problem has been receding into the background since the collapse of the general strike in San Francisco. Before President Roosevelt sailed from Honolulu for Portland, Oregon, last Saturday, the Pacific Coast longshoremen, out of whose strike the San Francisco general strike developed, had voted four to one to submit their grievances to arbitration by the National Longshoremen's Board, and to abide by its decision.

On Sunday the Board announced that the longshoremen would return to work Tuesday morning.

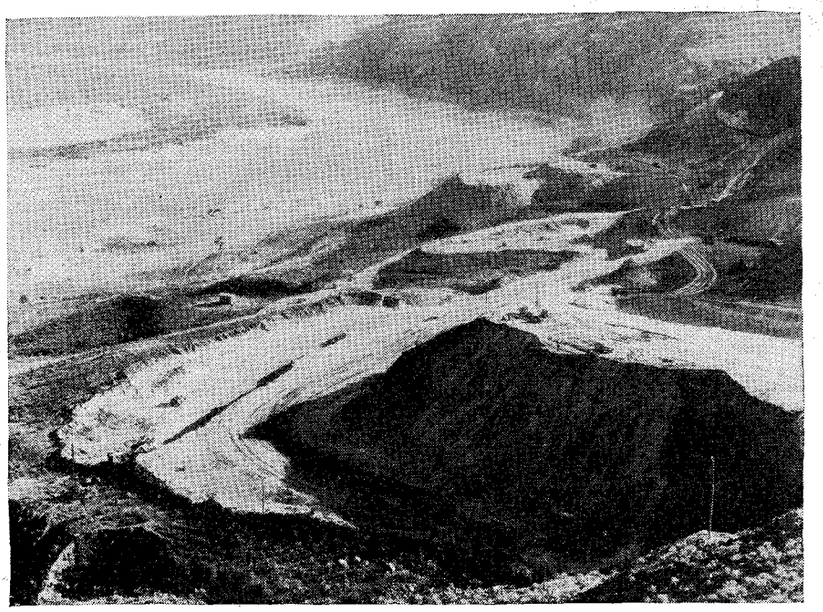
The President's four days in Hawaii were devoted chiefly to inspection-trips, notably those tc Schofield Barracks, army-post, and Pearl Harbor, naval-base, important units of the American defense-system.

Wherever he went he was fêted and applauded. On the surface, at least, there was no sign of the disputes which divide residents of the islands, and affect their attitude toward the mainland. Some of them, protesting that the islands are as much a part of the United States as, say, Pennsylvania, protest against measures such as the new act for the allocation of sugar quotas which seem to call this in question. Other residents denounce the proposal to curtail self-government in Hawaii, and place commissioners appointed from Washington in control. Fears are expressed, too, over the size of the Japanese element, now numbering nearly 140,000 out of a population of approximately 370,000, in this military and naval outpost.

President's "Aloha"

The President took note of the first of these questions in his farewell to the Hawaiians. "Your Administration in Washington," he said, "will not forget you are in very truth an integral part of the nation."

Many had wondered if, while in the islands, he would not make some move to improve relations between the United States and Japan. But his only reference to this matter was an indirect one. Military and naval forces in Hawaii, he declared, are a part of the national defense. "And I stress that word 'defense,'" he said. "These forces must ever be considered an instrument of continuing peace, for our nation's policy seeks peace, and does not look to imperialistic aims."



A view of the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River, in Washington. Work on this $63,000,000 power project is under way. The dam will create a reservoir fifty miles long. The Interior Department is supervising construction

In his "fireside talk" over the radio before he started on his vacation, President Roosevelt said that "the best part of the whole trip" would be the journey from Portland to Washington. Allowing for frequent stops to inspect waterway and power developments financed by the PWA, it will consume an entire week.

By the time the President arrives back in Washington, on August 10, these developments will be far better known to the country than they are to-day.

The harnessing of the mighty Columbia River, an old dream, which his Administration is converting into a new reality, has first call on his attention. Of this region Army engineers have said: "The enormous power potentialities, when fully realized, would change the economic aspect of the whole Pacific Northwest."

The harness is being fastened in two places, at Bonneville, Oregon, where the river rips through a gorge thousands of feet deep, and at Grand Coulee, Washington, where it rolls across a spreading plateau. Huge dams, which will create a vast reservoir of electric power, are rising at both places. The production of power is the sole purpose of that at Grand Coulee, but flood control and navigation, as well as power, are factors in the development at Bonneville. When completed, the Bonneville Dam will cost more than $30,000,000, the Grand Coulee Dam more than $60,000,000. Both are giving employment to thousands.

At Belton, Montana, following his inspection of the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects, the President will begin a trip by motor through Glacier Park, where he is expected to make a radio address.

The next stop will be Fort Peck, Montana, at the headwaters of the Missouri River, where more than 5,000 men are building a two-mile dam which will create a lake 175 miles long. The aim of this project, to which the PWA already has allotted $50,000,000, is to regulate the river's flow.

With a short stop at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, to note the change in subsoil drainage, the President will speed on to Rochester, Minnesota, to attend a tribute to the Doctors Mayo. From Minnesota, also, he will inspect the nine-foot channel being dug in the Upper Mississippi. This work, employing 8,500 men, already has received $50,000,000 in PWA allotments, partly for the construction of twenty-seven locks and dams. When it is finished, it will mean an adequate channel running from Minneapolis to the Gulf of Mexico.

On August 8, he will deliver the most important address of his transcontinental trip, that at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin, if not before, he will find himself in the thick of the developing political situation, for there he will be expected to indicate what bargain, if any, the Democrats of that State should make with Robert M. La Follette, who has left the Republican party and is running for reelection to the Senate as a Progressive. Some Democrats want—and believe they can win—his seat in the Senate for their own party. Others think the Democrats might indorse La Follette in return for Progressive support of their candidate for Governor.

Arriving on the West Coast, President

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Roosevelt finds an industrial situation quite different from that which threatened to interrupt his trip to Hawaii. The general strike in San Francisco is in the past.

There have been several flare-ups elsewhere, however.

In Chicago a strike of livestock-handlers crippled activities in the Union Stock

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The Big Experiment
—Sykes in the Boston *Transcript*

Yards during the height of the Government's efforts to purchase and process drought-stricken cattle.

In Minneapolis truck-drivers and helpers struck for ten days last May, and the city was the scene of severe riots. Two weeks ago, almost fifty persons were wounded by police shotguns when the drivers, again on strike, tried to stop truck movements.

A peace-plan thereupon was drawn up by two Federal mediators and Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota's Farmer-Labor Governor, warned both sides that if they did not reach a settlement on the basis of this plan he would declare martial law. The employees accepted it soon afterward, but the employers rejected parts of it, and Minneapolis and a part of St. Paul were promptly placed under the control of a National Guard Adjutant-General.

Steel-helmeted troops with fixed bayonets marched into the city, taking command at strategic spots. The police continued their duties under military control. Permits were required for the movement of trucks, except for those carrying necessities, and for gatherings of more than 100 persons. Plans were prepared for the creation of military courts, and a curfew hour was set for amusement places.

Finally, in Kohler, Wisconsin's model industrial community, lives were lost and many persons were wounded in a clash between strikers and special deputies outside the Kohler Manufacturing Company plant. The strikers fought with rocks and other missiles, the deputies with tear gas and buckshot. National Guardsmen thereupon occupied Kohler, sent by Gov. A. G. Schmedeman, and the town was placed under a form of martial law, tho a less strict form than that in Minneapolis.

The situation in Austria, rather than President Roosevelt's activities or developments at home, dominated newspaper editorial pages last week. A few editors, however, devoted thought and space to the President's inspection plans for PWA projects in the Northwest.

Press Comment

"These various projects," said the Nashville *Banner*, "have been referred to as possibly outstanding monuments to the Roosevelt New Deal, cheap and wide-spread use of electric power being one of his hobbies. He has indicated his purpose of having a committee prepare a national power policy for submission to the next Congress, the object of which will be to make electricity available to every one. One explanation of his visits to the Northwest power projects is a desire to publicize them."

The President's stop in Minnesota, declared the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "will be doubly welcome because it demonstrates anew his interest in and concern for the nine-foot channel, improvement of which has occupied such an important place in the public-works program of the Administration. Beyond that, his inspection of these projects will come at a time when waterway transportation more than ever needs the understanding and sympathetic support of the Government."

A Great Film Star Passes

Marie Dressler, favorite actress of stage and screen for more than forty years, died last Saturday at Santa Barbara, California, after a prolonged illness.

Marie Dressler

Beloved by old and young of American and English audiences, Marie Dressler became a film star at sixty-one. Following her departure from the management of Ziegfeld and Dillingham, in 1916, she went into retirement after twenty years of stage successes. During the war she entertained soldiers and spoke in Liberty Loan drives. After 1919 she bought a home, but planned a return to the stage. With managers unreceptive, her savings dwindled and she was forced to sell her home. In 1926, Allen Dwan offered her a part in a film made in Florida. Parts came her way until favorable notices brought her under the eye of producers. Her opportunity came in 1930 when, cast as the wharf-derelict, Old Marthye, she stole the picture, "Anna Christie," from the highly popular Garbo. Her work in "Min and Bill" won her the "best screen actress" title in 1931, which she won again in 1932.

Stratosphere Balloonists Leap to Safety as Bag Rips

For the first time in weeks Nebraska farmers had something to talk about last Sunday in addition to the drought. If rain didn't come out of the heavens, a balloon did. And that was something.

A big bag which had been the world's largest balloon began to rip 60,000 feet up and a "purely scientific flight" which was to have broken all records ended with a resounding thud in the black dust of a parched corn-field four and a half miles north of Loomis, Nebraska, and 200 miles from Rapid City, South Dakota, where the flight began.

Three men, who worried more about the priceless instruments which were destroyed than about their own lives, took their great adventure—one of the most thrilling in the history of aviation—calmly enough, but confessed they felt better when their feet touched the earth once more.

The flight into the stratosphere was sponsored jointly by the National Geographic Society and the Army Air Corps. The three men who risked their lives for science were Maj. William E. Kepner, pilot; Capt. Albert W. Stevens, scientific observer, and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson.

They "bailed out" just as the huge balloon, its fabric ripped to pieces, collapsed and started to drop, pulled downward by the weight of the metal gondola. They had achieved a height of approximately 60,000 feet, well under the record of 61,237 feet made by Lieut.-Commander Thomas G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney in November, 1933.

Hundreds of Nebraska farmers watched the thrilling sight from Solomon Johnson's corn-field. Thousands of persons heard Major Kepner's calm description of the perilous drop as he spoke into a short-wave transmitter after the bag had begun to rip.

They were going at the rate of a mile a minute toward the last. Anderson took off in a parachute at 3,000 feet, Stevens at 1,000, and Kepner at 500. All three landed safely, which was more than could be said for their valuable instruments—except the spectrograph, which also descended via a parachute. All the other instruments were reported to have been destroyed when the gondola crashed to earth.

Captain Stevens attributed the ripping of the bag to "its peculiar shape and to local shape-strains set up."

Major Kepner and Captain Stevens

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Governmental Control Is Radio's Bogy

But Fact That Broadcasting Companies Never Have Faced Uprising Such as That Which Hollywood Is Experiencing Shows That They Have Been Watching Their Step

By Stanley High

[This is the second of three articles on the radio industry's status]

RADIO, unlike most American industries, is reconciled to governmental regulation. This is not because of the innate docility of radio officials. It is, rather, because regulation is the industry's best guaranty against chaos. Since the number of available wave-lengths is definitely limited, the Government rightfully assumes responsibility for parceling them out. Radio is thankful that, by such a process, some semblance of orderliness in the air is maintained.

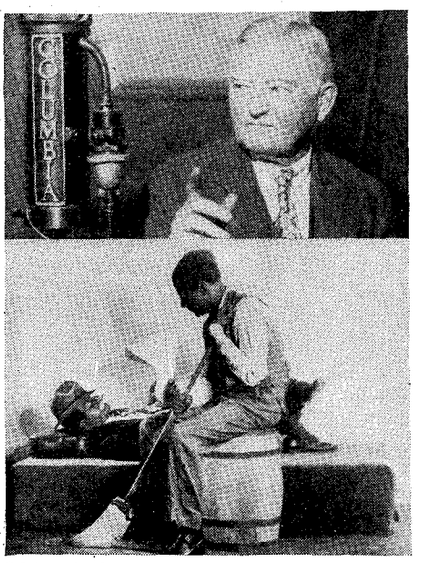
The responsibility for this undertaking will be vested henceforth in the Federal Communications Commission which—as pointed out in the preceding article—will have regulatory power not only over radio, but over all forms of electrical communication. Up to the time of the passage of this act, authority in these related fields was spread around among the Radio Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Post-Office Department. The new act is designed to provide unified jurisdiction over all these methods of communication.

Those who have scanned this act for signs of an approaching governmental control over radio broadcasting have found very little to reward them. If private radio is on the way out, and government radio on the way in, the National Legislature evidently is not aware of it. Undoubtedly the new act, in line with the increasing regulation of the telephone, the telegraph, and the cable, will put some additional clamps on radio communications. That worries no one, least of all the radio companies. Radio communication, compared with program broadcasting, has about the same relation to the total radio business as a circulating library has to the total business of the corner drug-store.

Aware of Possibilities

It is in regard to the future of program broadcasting that the radio companies have done their worrying. On that point the new Communications Act is specific, but satisfactory. In almost every important particular, the new law went back to the terms of the Radio Act of 1927 and took them over unchanged. Radio stations still will be licensed. Licenses will be renewed, as now, every six months. The stations will be required to continue to meet the vague demands of "public interest, convenience and necessity."

Of course, the Communications Commission may assert itself with more definiteness and decision than the Radio Commission has dared to do, and, thereby, be a source of perennial, rather than occasional trouble.



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Two phases of activity in the broadcasting field: (upper) Vice-President John N. Garner making a campaign speech; (lower) Amos 'n' Andy

The legislative temper of the times seems to be in the direction of increased governmental authority in every field—particularly in those fields which, like radio, affect the public interest.

Of this possibility, the radio companies now are acutely conscious. So far as the fundamental law is concerned, the New Deal, to date, has taken no step toward governmental control or censorship. Neither in the Congressional debates nor in any whispered word from an Administration quarter has there been an indication that such a step was in progress. Nevertheless, governmental control, in an era when that control is rapidly waxing in a good many fields, remains the day and night bogy of radio officials.

Meanwhile—taking the first year and a half of New Deal legislation at face value—those directly responsible for radio broadcasting in the United States are left to conclude that the Government, in general, is satisfied with the way in which they have discharged their obligations both to the public and to the State. Radio officials are aware that this approval is something which has its source, not in Washington, but in the country at large. There has been no uprising against radio similar to that now under way against the movies. The reason is that there has been nothing on the air comparable to that on the screen to rise up against. Radio has had its weak spots. Excessive time given to advertising "ballyhoo" has been one of them.

This security, of course, may not last, but if it does not last, if the Government does step more directly into the radio picture, it will not be for lack of care and precaution on the part of radio. Even in the ruggedly individualistic days before the New Deal, radio had developed a technique for watching its step. That technique, in part, is a result of the fact that radio recognizes that its salvation lies along the line of governmental regulation.

For good or ill—doubtless for good—radio is an opinion-making agency. Commercial broadcasting, like newspaper advertising, is in the business of making opinions—opinions about commodities—but, quite apart from its advertising function, radio has come to be accepted, by the spokesmen for every conceivable public issue, as the most direct channel to the attention, and, presumably, to the mind of the American people.

Almost always space is available in newspapers for important news. On any particular issue it is possible for the press to present, not only the views of the proponents in some detail, but to print the varying shades of opposed opinion.

Radio, however, on a particular question, hardly can do more than offer one speech for and one speech against. That involves complications. Suppose the issue is some debated point in the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Who are to make the speeches? Well, for the pro side, say Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. No one will doubt his qualifications, but presenting him is certain to add one more item to the arguments of those who insist that the radio already is overloaded with Administration spokesmen.

Opposition a Problem

The opposition speech is even more of a problem, for the opposition on any important measure seldom is unified. To select a spokesman for one school of thought is to offend the others. The only satisfactory answer would be to let everybody have his say. Newspapers do this, but for the radio it is impossible. The radio is obliged to allot thirty minutes, more or less, to the question, then call it a day. It is a safe guess that regardless of how those thirty minutes are filled, some one is bound to be left out, and, in consequence, join up with those who cry that freedom of speech on the radio is being curtailed.

Just how non-partizanship is managed, particularly with reference to Congressmen who, most of all, must be placed most of the time, will be described in the concluding article of this series.

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Topics of the Day

Give Wild Life Its Exploited Game-Areas It is being commonly asserted that man himself is in part responsible, if not for the great drought, at least for its worst effects. His greed for acreage and crops, particularly in the spring-wheat States of the Northwest, so runs the argument, has caused him to drain the swamps and other natural reservoirs of moisture which in former periods of subnormal rainfall saved his semi-arid empire from complete dessication.

All of which sounds plausible enough, if not particularly consoling. However, it lends weight to the appeal of the National Committee on Wild Life Conservation for the return of 12,000,000 acres to the beasts and birds. This committee, appointed last January at the behest of the President, has very recently made a report which awaits the President's approval. In it Jay N. Darling, the cartoonist, one of the committee's three members, writes bitterly of the waste involved in man's "conquest" of game-areas, resulting in erosion on a vast scale; the smothering of once clear streams with top-soil, and, eventually, the abandonment after destruction of the acreage "redeemed."

"We have stolen something," he remarks, "which we can not use, wish we didn't have, and want to give back."

How much more satisfactory to American life, tame or wild, would be flocks of game-birds rather than dust-storms.

* * * *

Bachelors Not Imbued With Spirit of Pioneer Is marriage less an affair of the heart than of the pocket-book? A cynical-sounding question, Leon Henderson, head of the NRA's research and planning division, raises it accidentally in explaining his cheerfulness over the outlook for business.

To Mr. Henderson, bachelors, like the sales of living-room rugs, or the rate of repayment on small loans, are just so many "homely indicators" showing economic trends. According to a copyright Associated Press dispatch, Mr. Henderson notes a decline in the number of bachelors. In one city their number, approximately 10,000 before the depression, rose to 29,000 during its height. It has since declined to 22,000, thereby delighting Mr. Henderson as much as it delighted the community's mothers and daughters.

That, he believes, shows that the financial position of the city's young men is improving. It might, of course, show that they are growing more romantic, or more attractive, or more convinced that marriage and the home are institutions worthy of their support. Mr. Henderson disregards these pleasant alternatives. In his opinion it's simply a business proposition—young men will marry when they are in funds, won't when they aren't. Are modern young men really so timorous? If so, what has become of our pioneer spirit, and whither, indeed, are we drifting?

* * * *

Likes Tin Soldiers, Dolls — and Cigars There are few of life's thrills remaining to Charles "Mickey" Norman, of West Paterson, New Jersey. He is only three years old, now, but in eight or nine years, when his playmates creep furtively down a back alley to delight in the tingling sensation of smoking their first cigarette, "Mickey" will be able to laugh derisively at such childish pranks. For by that time he will be a veteran smoker.

With a maturity which belies his tender years, "Mickey" pulls contentedly on a long cigar as he thumbs through a picture-book. He took his first puff at the age of fourteen months, and has been a tobacco-lover ever since. His parents had hoped that he would celebrate his third birthday by giving up the smoking habit, but desire won over will-power. He demanded a cigarette, and settled back in the arms of his mother to smoke—utterly resigned to his fate.

If Mickey's development pursues the same course with respect to the other luxuries, he will be an interesting specimen in a decade or so. It is not difficult to picture him stopping by for a seidel of beer on his way home from school. And it is entirely within the pale of possibility that, at twenty-one, young Mr. Norman will be sitting down to write his memoirs of a colorful life.

* * * *

Word for "Shirt-Sleeves" Is America's Crying Need There is no word for the commonest summer-attire of the perspiring male. "Shirt-sleeves" is a misnomer. It was applied to the removal of the coat with the waistcoat still concealing all but the sleeves of the shirt. At the time when any shirt made up without a stiff bosom was called a "negligee," one wearing such a shirt without coat or vest was called a "shirt-waist man." Various devices were hopefully patented for concealing or replacing unsightly suspenders. In many homes the man of the house is considered properly attired for summer if he has a clean shirt, sans coat and vest, while the removal of coat alone, revealing shirt-sleeves, is looked upon askance.

If a man is said to be "in his shirt," the impression is created that he is without either coat or trousers, with shirt-tails flapping in the breeze. At any rate there is the need for a single word, or short phrase, which would indicate that a man is wearing his trousers and his shirt without encumbrance of either coat or vest.

"A Chance to Work Is All They Ask" Like many other persons, George E. Allen, a District of Columbia Commissioner, has acquaintances who believe and say that most of the unemployed don't want to work anyway. Unlike many other persons, Mr. Allen determined to investigate that statement, and others like it, for himself. Dressed in old clothes, he joined the bread-lines in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, and other cities.

"I found beyond question," he says, "that, as to 98 per cent. of the people you find around relief stations and employment agencies, all they want is a job."

During his investigation, he tried to get jobs in about twenty-five different places, "and failed everywhere." His experiences left him indignant toward clerks in government employment agencies, who "feel they are doing you a favor when they take your application."

It is safe to say that he never will credit such charges again. It is equally safe to say that, if those inclined to make them would emulate Mr. Allen, and investigate for themselves, few of the charges ever would be uttered.

* * * *

Ears Cut Off Because He Fought Bobbed Hair Carrido Canabal, Governor of the Mexican State of Tabasco, declaring that it is "against the race and treasonable to the State" for women to bob their hair, warns them to desist. Which only goes to show that Carrido Canabal has never heard of William Prynne (1600-1669), English Puritan and M. P.

William Prynne crusaded against bobbed hair three centuries before Governor Canabal ever thought of it. English gentlewomen, he said with horror, "are now growne so farre past shame, past modesty, grace and nature, as to clip their haire like men with lockes and foretops, and to make this cut the very guise and fashion of the times."

Bitterly he admonished them: "Even nature herself abhors to see a woman shorne or polled; a woman with cut haire is a filthy spectacle, and much like a monster . . . it being natural and comly to women to nourish their haire, which even God and nature have given them for a covering, a token of subjection, and a naturall badge to distinguish them from man."

Nothing happened to bobbed hair as a result of all this; it is more common today than ever. But some pretty important and disconcerting things happened to Mr. Prynne as a result of his crusading spirit. He was not only imprisoned repeatedly; he was fined and clapped into the pillory. Worse, both his ears were cut off and the letters S. L. ("seditious libeller") were branded on his face.

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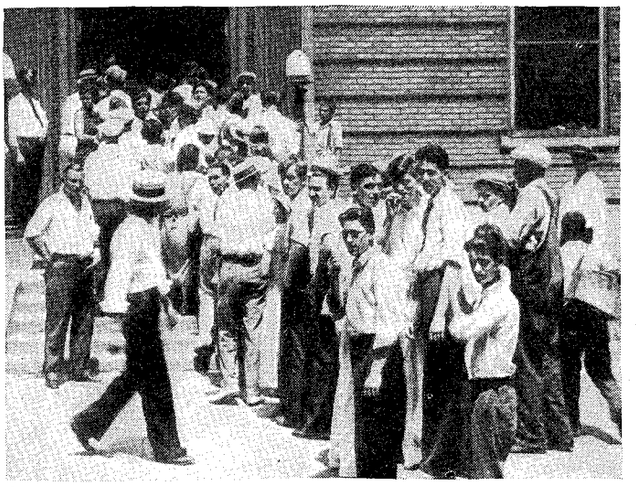
At the Observation Post

Photographs in Newspapers of John Dillinger's Bullet-Riddled Body Substantiate Charge That "There Is No Aspect of Human Morbidity Which American Editors Will Not Exploit"

IN days which we like to think were barbarous compared with our own, highwaymen, cattle-rustlers, murderers, and the like were hanged in the open to limbs of trees; their bodies were left dangling to public view. It was the notion of society at the time that such hideous reminders of the fate in store for its enemies would act as a deterrent to crime.

Some such notion seems to have animated a surprizing number of newspaper editors, not to mention news-reel producers and public authorities, on the occasion of Dillinger's death. The doors of the Chicago morgue, where a slab supported the outlaw's bullet-riddled body, were swung open to the camera men of both movie and news-agencies, who thereupon ganged their prey with volleys of "shots" from their respective weapons, and distributed their resultant pictures of the gruesome sight from coast to coast for publication by screen and newspaper.



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Curious Chicagoans waiting in line to view Dillinger's body as it lay on a slab in the Cook County morgue

Thanks to these modern media, and to Dillinger's notoriety, it may be conjectured that never before in history have so many millions of both sexes and all ages contemplated the mutilated corpse of a criminal.

"Crime-Prevention Work"

Is all this a subject for congratulation? The editor of the New York *Daily News* evidently thinks so. The day after his tabloid had covered its front page with a "close-up" of the dead quarry he carried the same picture again in illustration of an editorial in which he announced defiantly:

"When the story is important enough, we print awful pictures.

"There are those who accuse us of glorifying crime and criminals, and thereby helping to make more of both. Well, if we have any such influence over our readers' minds and hearts and inborn morality, we surely must be doing some equally strong crime-prevention work when we print terrible pictures of a criminal's bloody, muddy death—as we expect to go on doing when the story is ghastly enough."

The answer to this point of view is twofold. In the first place, the record of crime and lawlessness in the old days when men were strung up in public for the benefit of a morbidly fascinated populace does not indicate that these spectacles lessened crime. On the contrary, crime appeared to flourish under the challenge and the advertisement of the public hanging. The effect, like that of cruel and unusual punishment, seems to have been not to deter the criminal, but to brutalize the public. Familiarity with violent death bred contempt for violent death as it always has, and always will unless human nature undergoes a sea-change.

A "New Dillinger"

Consider this item of news on the day the picture of Dillinger on the slab got nation-wide circulation:

A policeman of Los Angeles was killed by a young desperado who shouted, "I'm the new Dillinger!" He fired at the policeman and at a hold-up victim whom the latter had sought to aid. Later, with a companion, he was caught hiding behind a house and confessed. He is twenty years old.

So much for the deterrent effect of gruesome pictures on impressionable youth. Probably the psychological fact of the matter is simply this: that such pictures convey horror only to the minds of those among us (the great majority, of course) who would naturally shrink from violence and bloodshed under almost any circumstances. The rest—the small minority of potential thugs or killers—they merely excite. On the other hand, there are few of us, indeed, who, whether from horror or excitement, will not look at them.

And that suggests the companionate argument in refutation of the complacent editorial plea that the printing of the Dillinger pictures served a moral purpose. It served a commercial purpose. Not one editor, it is safe to say, of the many who permitted these pictures to adorn their columns thought first of their "moral" value. His calculations were concerned with their likelihood of attracting circulation, knowing full well the human propensity to morbid curiosity.

The decision was easy, let us assume, in the case of the typical tabloid; not so easy, it may be imagined, for papers like the Chicago *Daily News* and the Cleveland *News*. However, they, too, struck a balance in favor of the ghastly display as against the protest of sensitive readers, and for the same reason — circulation. The moral imperative, if they entertained it, was a pietistic afterthought.

In the July *Mercury* appeared an article by John L. Spivak entitled, "The Rise and Fall of a Tabloid," which illustrated, by caricature, the mental processes of editors who insist always on "giving the people what they want." His subject was the New York *Evening Graphic*, now defunct, for which he worked. *"The Graphic,"* he wrote, "was to be a 'personal paper' and a guiding force in the moral life of the community. Whenever possible a story was to point a moral. Ordinary news-writing would not do. . . .

"We got the idea. Pictures of women in all shades of undress took over the front page. News was played up like this: 33 DIE IN CYCLONE. Under this was a full-page picture of Eva Tanguay with a caption reminding the reader that the once beautiful dancer had sung 'I don't care.' . . .

"One of the paper's banner-days occurred when we actually got a signed story from someone who had killed her lover. The paper screamed: I KILLED HIM, WHAT'LL I DO?"

Methods Overdone

The Evening Graphic, tho it reached, at one time, a circulation of 600,000, died, in the end, from overdoing this sort of thing. While it rode the crest of the wave, however, its sensationalism, perfumed with moral protestations, infected even the conservative press, specifically in the instances of the "Peaches" Browning and Kip Rhinelander affairs of fragrant memory. The editorial concern for public morals in printing the Dillinger pictures is exactly on a par with that which animated the highly spiced exposure of these sordid romances.

The reader may recall the recent quotation on this page of a remark attributed to a Moscow tabloid, namely, that "there is no aspect of human stupidity from which an American business man can not extract money." Suppose we change this to read: "There is no aspect of human morbidity from which an American newspaper will not extract circulation." Does the indictment stand? In too many cases, yes.

W.M.H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Virginia Faulkner, just twenty-one, has written her first book, a "comico-romantic novel," called "Friends and Romans." A Nebraska girl, she spent a year at a girls' seminary in Rome, a year at Radcliffe College, and wrote the book "to keep from being bored." Her grandmother called it "racy." Last year she attracted wide attention as a columnist on the Washington *Post*.

© Bachrach

Everett Marshall's first radio job was as a water-boy, that is, he carried water to the soloists during a music festival. When he was twenty-five, the Metropolitan Opera Company engaged him to sing leading rôles. He has since appeared in musical comedy, vaudeville, and motion-pictures. His broadcasts are so popular that he works for two sponsors. In the fall he will appear in "Cyrano de Bergerac." Thirty-two, he is six feet tall, nicknamed "Red."

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, known to his intimates as "Gus" or "F. A.," is the Chief Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, and will supervise the vast $75,000,000 Federal plans for reforestation. A graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, he was long engaged in the actual service and more recently in industrial relations work. Mr. Silcox is tall, quick, well-informed, and very athletic. Each morning he does a turn around his room on his hands.

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Rev. John McKim has resigned as Protestant Bishop of Tokyo after serving in that post forty-one years. Fifty-four years ago he went to Japan as a missionary. He is eighty-two years old now, and plans to live in Honolulu. In spite of earthquakes and other disasters, in which he is impressively experienced, his faith and courage never have wavered. After the great earthquake of 1923, he replied to a cable asking about church property: "All lost but my faith in God."

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Columnists

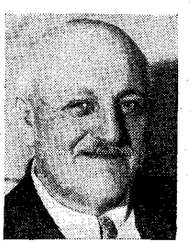
As They See Themselves

Robert Hobart Clarkson ("Bob") Davis—Born in Brownville, Nebraska, 1869. I was named after a steamboat, an uncle, and an Episcopalian bishop. Was "Bobbed" for short. At the age of six spoke Commanche, Sioux, and Cheyenne fluently.

Printer's devil and reporter on *Carson Appeal* 1883-91. Broke into San Francisco newspaperdom 1892-96. Arrived in New York '96. Joined Frank A. Munsey, 1903, and edited his fiction magazines for twenty-two years. In 1925 shook desk life, became special world correspondent, New York *Sun*. Wrote eight travel books, covered 700,000 miles by land, sea, and air conducting the "Bob Davis Reveals" column on the editorial page of *The Sun*.

Still living with the girl I married in 1899. Am addicted to portraiture photography, angling, and experimental cookery.

Ellis H. Parker, chief of the Burlington (New Jersey) County detectives for forty-one years, and whose extraordinary success at sleuthing has more than once attracted national attention, recently completed a two-year man-hunt by mail and got his man. The murder was committed in 1932. By letter, telegraph, and wireless, Parker pursued his man across the earth, without once leaving his office. The fugitive was caught in Greece. Father of nine children, he is a stoutish man, smokes a corn-cob, has a rolling gait, and got his start running down horse-thieves.



Acme

Catherine McNelis, in her thirties, is the publisher of seven monthly periodicals which have a combined circulation of over 1,300,000 copies. She has, in the space of four short years, built up a $2,000,000 business during a period of intense depression. To discover the types of magazines she should publish, she analyzed ten years of periodicals, brought out four—*New Movie, Home, Love,* and *Mystery*—to cover fundamental reading desires. To these she recently has added two more, a radio publication, a children's magazine, and has become president of *The American Spectator*. She is a pert, petite woman of indefatigable energy. To start the business, she obtained a sizable character loan, reputed to be $100,000, arranged to distribute the magazines through Woolworth stores. More than 1,000,000 copies were sold the first month. Her secret is anybody's property—finding a product which can be sold on a large scale, for little money, to the average woman.

John Joseph Burns, Jr., recently appointed as General Counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission, was a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts at the age of thirty, and is the youngest man ever to attain the Superior Bench there. Regarded as one of the most precocious students in the history of the Harvard Law School, while still in his twenties he was made a full professor there. He is the son and namesake of a Boston elevated motorman, and worked his way through college and law school as a chain-grocery clerk, tutor, and gardener. Judge Burns is thirty-four, married, and has three young sons.

Acme

What's the Name, Please?

Hedin—Swedish explorer of Asia—accent last syllable: *he-deen'*.

Akeley—she knows darkest Africa—two syllables: *ake'ley*.

Fiala—American arctic explorer—*fi* as in *fit, ala* as in *a la mode: fi-ah'la*.

Debenham—British antarctic explorer—just *deb'en-ham*.

MacCreagh—traveled in Borneo, Ethiopia, Africa, So. America—as if spelled *MacCray'*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the Nation's Capital

A Vital Difference of Opinion Between General Johnson and Tugwellian Liberals as to Changes in Price Provisions of NRA—"Baruch Men" Are on Their Way Out

MR. ROOSEVELT, on his present Hawaiian cruise, has put the radio to a new test for Presidents who want to travel far afield from the seat of government. More than once, it is understood, has he had to step in and settle a question to let his program proceed back home. There has been no hitch about keeping in touch with him. The departments, frequently working divergently, carry their major difficulties to the White House, as usual, and the White House sifts down and passes along by naval radio the questions which require a Presidential decision.

The more important of these questions—those touching policies in the making and international affairs—go through the air in code. Rudolph Forster, the veteran White House clerk, took along the codebook on the *Houston*, and does the deciphering for the President, or, in turn, reduces his replies to code.

Mr. Roosevelt, in other words, while in quest of rest and recreation, remains in charge, leaving it to his trained subordinates to sift the references to him to a minimum. While he is kept informed constantly of major developments in the United States, there are days at a time when the secretariat spares him the necessity of doing anything.

No Absolute Rest

There is no such thing as an absolute rest for an active President in office, and this is all the more apparent in a President who from the start has insisted upon being his own negotiator in foreign affairs. The reciprocal tariff machinery was just being set up as the President departed. Since he set sail it has been necessary to consult him on the modification of the German debt moratorium for the benefit of Great Britain. He insisted that American creditors receive as favorable consideration as those of any other nation.

What a Vacation!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

The overhauling of the NRA is a matter of commensurate domestic importance which the President is watching from afar. In the decision to simplify the NRA and modify its price provisions, the Tugwellian wing of the Administration was for the first time seeing victory over General Johnson as Mr. Roosevelt prepared to leave the capital. It was well understood that the NRA was to be sharply contracted and otherwise reorganized to try to head off the criticism in the farm belt that the higher prices it has sanctioned are offsetting the advantages of the AAA. Mr. Roosevelt is particularly anxious to show definite results in this direction before the political campaign is well under way.

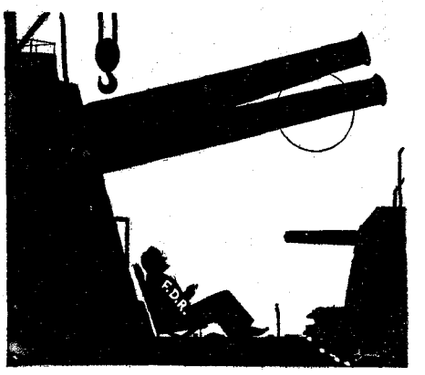
As to the changes necessary to this end, there is vital difference of opinion between General Johnson and the so-called Roosevelt liberals under Professor Tugwell. The young liberals are quite prepared to sacrifice General Johnson as they sacrificed Mr. Douglas if necessary to win their objective here. The underground controversy over the development of the NRA has been going on for nearly a year. With the support of the President, General Johnson has stood off pressure which at times has found nearly half the Cabinet siding against him.

Professor Moley brought it close to the surface in his magazine which has been firing away at the NRA's price structure for months and has even declared that it is "galling" to all liberals. Mr. Moley, no mean diplomat in many ways, has continued in the President's confidence despite the impossible situation he permitted to oust him as Presidential Adviser No. 1. The proverbial head of the original "brain trust," Mr. Moley, still goes in to see Mr. Roosevelt frequently and his editorials often have foreshadowed Presidential courses of action.

He has avoided pressing the President in sore spots where it has been difficult for Mr. Roosevelt to move. One of these, for instance, is George N. Peek, whom the President shifted from Agricultural Adjustment Administrator to Foreign Trade Adviser, and, then, to head of the new export-import bank-system, the first objective of which—to stimulate Russian trade—has been hamstrung by the Johnson Act.

In the selection of the man to "negotiate" reciprocal tariffs with foreign countries, Mr. Roosevelt again passed by Mr. Peek. It reflected a fundamental turn in the Administration.

The so-called "Baruch men" who were in the saddle a year ago, one running the AAA and the other the NRA, are on the way out, and Bernard M. Baruch himself never has materialized in Washington as a regular Presidential adviser.



How Peaceful a Battle-ship Must Seem

—Thomas in the *Detroit News*

Mr. Tugwell has been at odds with both Mr. Peek and Mr. Johnson from the start. The Senate effort to discredit him proved a boomerang. Mr. Tugwell, by the manner in which he handled the Senate Committee on Agriculture, consolidated his position in the Roosevelt Administration where, three months ago, there were indications of Presidential irritation at some of his activities.

A chuckle ran through the Administration, the White House included, at the way he conducted himself on Capitol Hill. High in the Presidential circle, Professor Tugwell's coolness under fire was contrasted with General Johnson's increasing explosiveness under criticism, and with the manner in which the General permitted the radical Clarence Darrow "to get his goat."

Far From Through

General Johnson is far from through yet, however. While he recognizes that the NRA is subject to gradual evolution, and, in fact, said so at the outset, he refuses to turn and run before the broad liberal push to undo much he has accomplished in the first year. Every retreat by the NRA has been at the cost of a terrific struggle within the Administration.

Much of the controversy has yet to come out into the open. Decisions are being made in day-to-day encounter. With the New Deal's key-men going to the country with the story of what is being done and attempted in Washington, there is some temporary let-down in the struggle, but the crucial campaign is coming on and the new place of the NRA in the Roosevelt program is to be settled definitely before Labor Day.

DIOGENES.

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Europe and the Murder of Dollfuss

(Continued from page 3)

with which it called home its Minister, Dr. Kurt Rieth from Vienna was attributed directly to the Italian military demonstration.

Col. Walter Adam, Austrian Federal Commissioner for Home Service, charged in a Vienna broadcast that Germany was responsible for the campaign of terrorism which led to the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss.

Wide World

Doctor Schuschnigg

In an official announcement issued at Berlin it was stated that an investigation had promptly been made by the Reich Government to determine whether any German authority had a guilty direct or indirect connection with the events in Austria.

Under the most detailed examination, the announcement went on to state, it was possible to discover only one matter that might create an opposite impression. This was the result of "a not carefully enough controlled report that came from Austria and was broadcast." Provincial Inspector Theodor Habicht, responsible for the Munich radio station, was accordingly removed from his post, and directed to await further orders.

A Task for von Papen

For all that, Chancellor Adolf Hitler asked Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen to quit his post in the Cabinet, and go as a special Minister to Austria. In a letter of the Chancellor to Colonel von Papen, which was released by the Government News Service, Chancellor Hitler said that as a result of the events in Vienna he found himself forced to ask President von Hindenburg to remove Doctor Rieth, because "at the request of an Austrian Minister or of Austrian rebels, he gave his consent to an arrangement between the two parties regarding safe conduct and departure of the rebels into Germany without querying the German Government."

By this action, the Chancellor said, Minister Rieth had "without any ground, involved the German Reich in an internal Austrian affair."

The murder of the Austrian Chancellor, Hitler went on to say, was condemned most sharply and deplored by the German Government, and had "made even more difficult the already unstable political situation in Europe, altho we are wholly innocent."

But Italy was reported to have advised Austria not to accept von Papen as the new German envoy to Vienna. Berlin press cables said that if von Papen went to Vienna he would go equipped with such extraordinary powers as to make him in effect the sole arbiter of Germany's official policy toward Austria. Paris press advices were that von Papen was considered as a natural meddler, as witnessed by his record when attached to the German Embassy at Washington in the early years of the World War.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg lasted only a few days in Austria and a new Cabinet, headed by Kurt Schuschnigg, close supporter of the slain Dollfuss, was named in Vienna. Prince von Starhemberg, head of the powerful Heimwehr (Home Guard), was reappointed Vice-Chancellor.

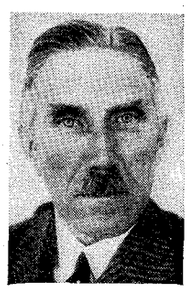
Doctor Schuschnigg is recognized as the most prominent monarchist among Austria's active politicians. He has had wide political experience, often serving in cabinets in various capacities. He is of a quiet nature, somewhat professorial in appearance, and is a highly talented scholar, especially in political economy.

From a clerical standpoint, Doctor Schuschnigg is as ardent a Catholic as was Dollfuss, and is certain of the blessing of the Vatican, as well as of the Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian Crown. It is unlikely Doctor Schuschnigg will concede an inch to Chancellor Hitler of Germany either on the Austro-German union idea or the Catholic Church question. He is regarded as a less aggressive man than Dollfuss, but as equally determined.

Close-ups of Dollfuss

To THE LITERARY DIGEST, *by special cables, foreign correspondents, who knew Dollfuss at close range, have sent their personal opinions of the murdered Chancellor of Austria.*

Dr. M. W. Fodor, representative in Vienna of *The Manchester Guardian*—famous liberal newspaper—declared: "Dollfuss will be known in history as the statesman who attempted to halt the expansion onslaught of Nazi Germany against the Catholic sections of Central Europe. His success was due to his great personal courage and relentless energy, and indomitable faith in the Austrian cause and the Roman Catholic Church."



Col. von Papen

Beatrice Baskerville, Rome correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph,* of London: "Dollfuss was a supreme patriot and the most engaging personality amongst European statesmen. He knew when to seize occasions and what to do when opportunity came."

R. Lumley Skelton, foreign editor of *The Daily Telegraph:* "Dollfuss was a patriot, but an indifferent statesman. His rôle as a dictator in Austria was the most difficult in Europe, for he directed no great cause. He was a buffer between three almost equal parties in the State. His failure was that he could not keep them from each other's throats. He made friends easily, and his personal charm added to the shadow cast across Europe by his death."

G. E. R. Gedye, Vienna correspondent of the New York *Times:* "More interesting to the American public than the views of a newspaperman may be those expressed to me yesterday by an Austrian: 'The most important thing about Dollfuss, outside of his great personal charm, was his unswerving resolution, even ruthless, in pursuing to the end any course, right or wrong, which he undertook. In that he was Rooseveltian. Austria as a monarchy, or a republic, always has been cursed by men of half-measures. Personally, I think Dollfuss made many mistakes, especially in abandoning democracy, but he scorned evasion and faced reality fearlessly, sacrificing himself. From that sacrifice, it may happen, will be born a new Austria, free, at last, from illusions of the centuries.' "

Ralph Heinzen, manager United Press Bureau at Paris, who interviewed Dollfuss frequently: "I found Dollfuss charming personally, not overintelligent, and the shyest statesman in Europe."

Yet, after all, as was pointed out by W. A. Lyon, in the New York *Herald Tribune,* the political independence of Austria, which most of Europe so ardently desires, has not yet been buttressed with suitable economic measures to give the nation a fair chance to earn its living. The rearrangement of European States formulated by the peace treaties after the war left Austria economically, it has been said, as "a head without a body."

Acme

Machine-gunners on patrol in Vienna

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The Turbulent Régime of Austria's Dictator

During the Two Years in Which Engelbert Dollfuss Guided His Convalescent Buffer State, He Never Relented in His Vigorous Campaign Against the Seething Forces of Nazism

ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS, born October 4, 1892, on a farm in lower Austria.

Educated at a village school and the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, where he studied economics.

Served in the World War for thirty-seven months as First Lieutenant in a Tyrolean regiment. Decorated for bravery several times.

After the war organized Austrian farmers into the Lower Austrian Peasants' League.

Member of the Christian Socialist Party.

Secretary of the Lower Austrian Chamber until 1927 and its director until 1930.

1930-31 Minister for Railways.

1931-32 Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

May 20, 1932, succeeded Karl Buresch as Chancellor.

Growth of Hitlerism in Austria strengthened Germany's Anschluss policy (joining of Austria to Germany).

June, 1932, serious fighting in Graz, Austria, between Nazis and Socialists, fifty wounded.

September, 1932, Hitlerite convention began in Austria. Fights between Socialists and Hitlerites.

October, 1932, Socialists accused Chancellor Dollfuss of aspiring to become Dictator.

November, 1932, censorship of Socialist papers caused printers' strike. Vienna without newspapers.

February, 1933, aide of Hitler hinted Germany might replace French part of Lausanne loan by mark loan if Austrian Nazis were included in new Parliament. Socialist Party in Austria demanded dissolution of Parliament on grounds that government was supported by only one-third of electorate.

March, 1933, Austrian Nazis met and demanded resignation of Dollfuss Cabinet as result of Nazi victories in Germany. Collisions between Nazis, Socialists, and Communists. Cabinet suspended certain constitutional rights.

Dollfuss Government raided Communist offices in Vienna and Hallein. Pan-German and Socialist members of Parliament held rump session. Adjourned before police came.

Senate passed resolution charging government with violating Constitution in using armed force against Parliament.

Leaders of Austrian Nazi movement went to Berlin to seek advice from Hitler on the course to follow in Austria because Dollfuss Government was suppressing Nazi movement.

May, 1933, Dollfuss Cabinet reconstructed. Issued decree requiring State employees to take oath of loyalty to Government.

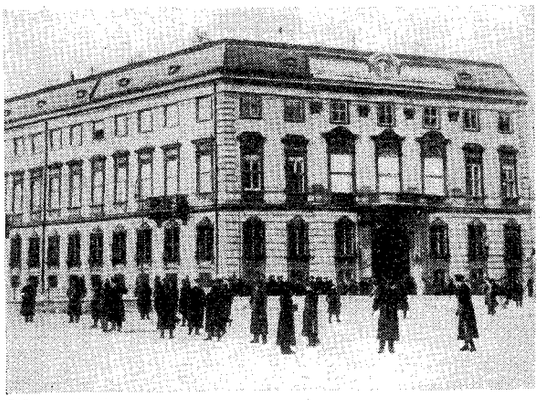
Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, Heimwehr leader, declared against the Nazis and demanded independent Fascist State.

June, 1933, violent Nazi demonstrations. Government closed Brown Houses throughout Austria. Expulsion of Nazis from Army decreed. Three hundred Nazi leaders—many of them Germans—jailed.

Prince von Starhemberg accused Hitler and German Government of complicity in terrorist outbreak.

July, 1933, Nazi deputies deprived of mandates in Vienna. Nazi demonstrations against Chancellor Dollfuss held at Graz.

August, 1933, police obtained list of 4,800 members of National Socialist Party. Alleged plot by German and Austrian Nazis to murder Prince von Starhemberg.



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The Austrian Federal Chancellery, at Vienna, where Engelbert Dollfuss was shot while held captive by Nazi rebels. The building is guarded by Heimwehr and police

September, 1933, Dollfuss indicated creation of Fascist State along Italian lines was only solution in Austria.

Dollfuss's request for authorization to raise a corps of 8,000 men for duty against terrorist elements within Austria was approved by France, Great Britain, and Italy.

Theodor Habicht, "Inspector General" of the Nazis in Austria, was expelled from that country because of his actions when attached to the German Legation at Vienna.

October, 1933, Dollfuss slightly wounded as he left Christian Socialist meeting in Parliament building by R. Dertil, former Austrian Nazi leader, who was sentenced to five years in prison.

January, 1934, Government prepared for drive on Nazis. Greater terrorism feared. Nazi coup planned for January 30 failed to come off.

February, 1934, civil war broke out as the result of Chancellor Dollfuss's decision to suppress Socialism. Government forces were supported by the Austrian Heimwehr, or Fascist Army, of Prince von Starhemberg. After four days' conflict, at an estimated cost of 1,500 lives, including many women and children, tens of thousands of Socialists surrendered to the Government while thousands of others fled from the country.

March, 1934, Chancellor Dollfuss announced provisional constitution as step to corporative Fascist State.

April 1, 1934, the Republic of Austria, which was proclaimed on November 12, 1918, was replaced by the Federal State of Austria, a Fascist State.

A new Constitution of Austria was adopted **April 30, 1934,** by a rump Parliament remaining after the exclusion of the Social Democrats from participation. After ratifying the Constitution, the Parliament surrendered its powers to the Government and voted its own dissolution forever.

Agreement reached between Prince von Starhemberg and Dollfuss for uniting military Fascist formations on partiotic front. Government arrested hundreds of Socialists, fearing May Day outbreak.

June, 1934, Nazi outbreaks throughout country marked the anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles.

July 11, 1934, the Government of Dollfuss resigned to make way for a new Government giving him even greater dictatorial powers. In the new Cabinet he was not only Chancellor but also Foreign Minister, Minister of Defense, Minister of Public Security, and Minister of Agriculture.

July 12, 1934, the Government issued an order whereby court martial would impose only the death sentence on terrorist bombers, or even those caught in possession of explosives. An amnesty was granted to those who surrendered their explosives, arms or ammunition.

July 15, 1934, three killed in political week-end disorders.

July 24, 1934, striking at intensive terrorism under which Austria had suffered for three months, the Dollfuss Government hanged a twenty-year-old Czechoslovak Socialist worker, Joseph Gerl, within three hours after a hurried trial.

July 25, 1934, in an attack on the Federal Chancellery 144 Austrian Nazis murdered Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and seized members of the Austrian Cabinet as hostages.

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Japan Has Become Occidentalized

New York and London Have Given Tokyo Cabarets and Motor-Cars, but Nipponese Can Teach Westerners Virtues of Thrift, Abstinence, and Patience in Adversity

By Edward Price Bell

Tokyo

EVERYTHING is just a little, and some things are quite decidedly, different in Japan. I have just had my hair cut by a Japanese barber, a courteous man (all the Japanese seem to be naturally courteous) with high cheek-bones, and wearing large spectacles. The delicacy and precision with which this man used his scissors was very notable. He also worked quickly, intent and silent, tho he could speak little English.

When the job was done, he massaged my scalp, ears, face, neck, and chest with great vigor. Then he beat me soundly on the back. For a while I thought he was going to knock me unconscious. His hands were supple and firm to an extraordinary degree. When it all was over, I felt strangely refreshed; the humid summer day was less oppressive.

* * * *

"Very, Very Sensitive Are the Japanese"

An amazing little accident occurred in my hotel-room when a bright, slight, charmingly affable Japanese cameraman tried to take a picture of me. He had an electrical gadget, a big bulb, for producing his flash. When he switched on the current, the bulb roared like a small cannon, and the glass was blown into a million pieces. Everything in the room, the bed, the tables, my trunk and bags, the floor, was covered with bits of glass. I was blinded for half a minute or so, and the cameraman was deafened. He stood about, pale, holding his ears, for some minutes. He could speak no English, but a writer with him explained that they had used the instrument thousands of times and never had known such a mishap before.

They were terribly humiliated. I did all I could, of course, to make them easy over the incident, but they went away obviously distressed. Very, very sensitive are the Japanese and all the more admirable for that.

* * * *

"Tokyo Is Crammed With Motor-Cars"

What strikes one most forcibly on returning to Japan after an absence of some years is the almost complete disappearance of the jinrikisha from Yokohama and Tokyo. It has gone as the hansom cab went from London, driven out as the hansom cab was by the motor-car. Jinrikishas used to throng the water-front at Yokohama and to swarm about the hotels and in the streets of Tokyo.

Nine years ago I never went anywhere in this city except in one of those fascinating two-wheeled carriages, drawn by one or two men who seemed to be able, with little or no fatigue, to pull their burden all day. Now the motor-car carries one here as it does in the cities of the Occident. Tokyo is crammed with motor-cars, nearly all apparently American, and the way in which they rush and hoot is terrifying.

* * * *

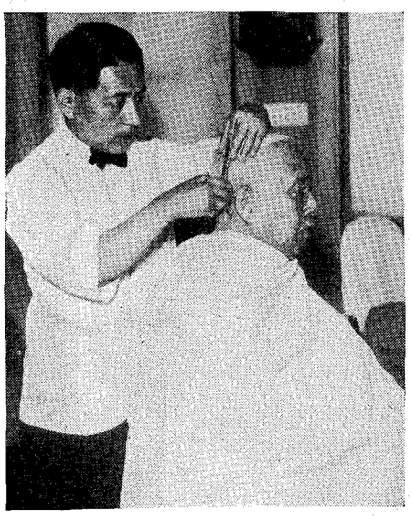
"Numbers of Men Fan Themselves"

Outside my window as I write is a smart-looking young Japanese taxicab-driver sheltered from the rain under the roof of the hotel entrance. He is in a green uniform with high-topped, polished boots. He looks thoroughly calm and comfortable. He is fanning himself. Numbers of men in Japan fan themselves on hot days. Many of them carry light paper fans with them as regularly as they carry their pocket-money or fountain pens.

* * * *

"One Looks Upon a Fine, Flourishing City"

Tokyo's rebuilding since the earthquake of 1923 is one of the most remarkable achievements of modern times. It has great significance apart from itself. It calls our attention to the wonderful latencies of spirit, strength, and will in the Japanese race. When I was in Tokyo two years after the calamity of quake and fire —one might say the cataclysm of quake and fire—the city still was in ruins in numerous places over a wide area, and Yokohama, itself a great city, was a rubbly desolation. Steaming into Yokohama harbor to-day, nine years later, one looks upon a fine, flourishing city, clean and beautiful. To one remembering, it is a moving sight.



Acme

Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, former Premier, getting a haircut, Occidental style, at Tokyo

And Tokyo, too, is new-born and more beautifully born—handsome buildings, endless miles of broad, well-swept pavements, green hills, delightful parks, lakes and lagoons confined by impressive masses of smooth-finished masonry, home of a people not only strong, not only irrepressible in energy, but intensely esthetic. And the citizens are as picturesque as the city. I know of no more charming capital in the world than the new Tokyo, not Washington in America, not Vienna in Europe. The Imperial Palace and the Palace of the Crown Prince are magnificent buildings in magnificent grounds.

* * * *

"The West Is Going to Learn From These People"

These great Japanese cities tell one an interesting story of the interrelationship and interdependence of the modern world. Cosmopolitanism carries the day in all the continents. It is not that racial or national individualities are being lost. These invaluable varieties are rooted too deeply in geography, climate, history, and language ever to be lost. But the world as revealed objectively to the eye, and the world politically, socially, and economically, as well, is taking on similar characteristics and aspects everywhere. One may ascend to a roof-restaurant in Japan to-night and witness a cabaret-show which will make him think he is in New York, or London, or a metropolis of Continental Europe.

Superficially, in respect of food, dress, and habit, Japan is almost infinitely less strange than it was in 1925. I can feel the pressure of Japanese character upon the West. The West is going to learn from these people not only in the sphere of polite culture, but in the sphere of the eternal virtues of abstinence, hard work, thrift, and patience in adversity.

Kipling fancied he discovered in the Japanese, great as he acknowledged them to be, a want of that "last touch of firmness" which enables a people "to play with the whole round world." I suspect Kipling did not penetrate to the ultimate truth. I suspect he mistook the cautious hesitancy of a young people for a racial deficiency which is not there.

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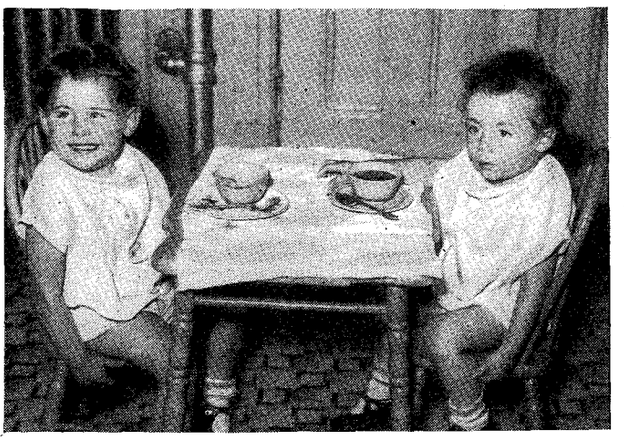
"Johnny's a Gentleman, but Jimmie's a Mug"

Father of Two-Year-Old Twins Succinctly Sums Up Result of "Conditioning" One Son While Other Is Brought Up at Psychological Clinic as a Normal Infant

NOW that his course of training is ended, will Johnny, the "conditioned" twin, maintain his educational advantage over Jimmie, or will the twins be equal in behavior again in a year or two?

This is one of the questions in the mind of Dr. Myrtle B. McGraw, psychologist and assistant director of the Normal Child Development Clinic, part of the Neurological Institute, at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. Doctor McGraw has just completed the first phase of her experiment with the young sons, now two years old, of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Woods, of New York. Since the first week of their lives the twins have passed every day at the clinic. One of them, Johnny, has received a special course of training. Jimmie has been brought up in the same manner as any normal boy.



J. Hal Steffen photograph

Johnny Woods (left), the trained infant, drank all his soup, but his two-year-old twin, Jimmie, has hardly touched his food

The result, as recounted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 30, 1933, is that Johnny is far advanced over his unconditioned brother as regards physical prowess, and apparently is superior mentally as well. Johnny could roller-skate, swim under water, solve puzzles, and do other intricate things when he was twenty months old, whereas Jimmie was like any normal baby of that age.

Now that they are two years old, Doctor McGraw has terminated the experiment, for the time being, to see what will happen. She has demonstrated that a child's development can be speeded up by proper training. It has yet to be shown whether the artificial stimulation will produce permanent superiority.

Parents' Views

To a casual visitor the present difference between the two children is striking. Johnny seems much older and more advanced than his brother; he has better manners, he speaks well, is independent, resourceful, and sure of himself. Jimmie, on the other hand, is full of pranks, steals his brother's food, eats noisily, and runs to his mother.

What do the parents think? Mr. Woods, Irish, forty, and a groundskeeper at the Yankee Stadium, said that "Johnny's a gentleman, but Jimmie's a mug."

"Johnny sits at the table like a Park Avenue feller," the father recently remarked to Sanderson Vanderbilt, a reporter for the New York *Herald Tribune*. "But Jimmie—he's Tenth Avenue the way he takes his food."

Also, reported Mr. Woods, Johnny is more polite in other ways. "Now the other day I had a search-light in my hand and Johnny comes up to me and wants it, so he says: 'Allow me.' Two years old! 'Allow me.' Just imagine that."

Johnny can climb up a pipe beside the sink in the Woods home and help himself to water by turning on the faucet, tho sometimes he breaks the glass. Jimmie simply shouts for "wawa" when he wants some. Johnny's roller-skating brought down the plaster in the apartment below, and the skates are now reserved for use at the clinic, or out of doors.

Both Same to Mother

Mrs. Woods told the reporter that, to her, the twins seemed just the same, except that Jimmie (the unconditioned one) appeared to harbor more love for his mother. "Jimmie," she said, "clings to me more than Johnny. Johnny'll go to anybody."

In the atmosphere of the clinic it appears obvious that the conditioned twin is better equipped for life than his unconditioned brother, but in their home the "advantage" is not so apparent. Johnny has been taught, for instance, to have no fear of high places. Nurses at the clinic repeatedly put him up on boxes and ladders and trained him to jump off fearlessly into an attendant's arms. Now his father delights in putting him atop the ice-box and catching him as he jumps off.

Mrs. Woods perhaps may not be blamed if she has some doubt as to the wisdom of this performance. True, it makes the boy fearless, but the family lives in an upper-floor apartment. Johnny loves to climb onto a window-sill, and several times his mother has caught him on top of the guard placed there to keep him from falling off.

In competition with his brother and the small playmates he will find near his home, how will his "gentlemanliness" stand in his stead? When the two boys eat at the same table the unconditioned one steals Johnny's food, and turns to his own only when his brother's is gone. Johnny does not seem to be able to defend himself from such attacks, while his unconditioned brother does very well for himself indeed.

Because their differential treatment has come to an end does not mean that the special education of the twins has ceased. Doctor McGraw has obtained a scholarship for them at the Nursery School of the Institute of Child Development, operated by Teachers College of Columbia University, and they now go there every day, receiving the same course of instruction and training. Thus both have an equal opportunity to become "gentlemen"; the question is whether Johnny, the conditioned child, will progress faster.

One of the interested spectators at this experiment is Dr. Frederick Tilney, professor of neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under whose guidance Doctor McGraw has carried on the training of the children. Doctor Tilney is doubtful whether the special skills which Johnny has acquired will "stick." If they do not, he and Doctor McGraw will probably attempt, later, to revive some of the conditioned twin's aptitudes, to learn whether the training can be "brought back" more easily than inculcating it in the first place.

"Supermen" Deferred

No matter what happens in this case, of course, general conclusions can not be drawn until many other experiments like it have been performed, and these probably will be made as funds become available to continue the work. The question whether "supermen" can be developed by a continued course of training such as that which Johnny received must be held in abeyance until then.

Mme. Joliot Gets Radium

The gram of radium bought in 1921 for Mme. Curie through funds raised by a committee of American women has been passed on by Mme. Curie's will to her talented daughter, Mme. Frederic Joliot.

It will enable the Joliots, husband and wife, to continue their important atomic experiments, which last winter led to the discovery of artificial radioactivity.

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Science Snap-shots

Rock usually is rigid, but there is a specimen of sandstone at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, which can be bent easily. Known as *itacolumite,* it is composed of many uncemented interlocking grains, and is found only in Brazil and North Carolina.

* * * *

Careful search for evidences of prehistoric habitation now is being made along the Columbia River above the site of the great Bonneville Dam, with a view to removing all relics of ancient American peoples before the dam covers the area with a lake.

* * * *

Chicken feathers are the latest source of raw material for plastics to be made into fountain pens, buttons, decorative novelties, and other items, according to *Science Service.* Development of plastics from feathers is being carried on at Iowa State College.

* * * *

Overweight men are more efficient, able to stand physical and mental strain better, and are more resistant to disease than underweights, a study made in the British Royal Air Force and reported in the British medical magazine *The Lancet,* has indicated.

* * * *

The age of the late Zaro Agha, ancient Turk, may have been somewhat in doubt; not so that of a giant land-tortoise which died at the British artillery barracks on the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, in 1918. Dr. Karl P. Schmidt, of the Field Museum of Natural History, reported that this creature was known to be 152 years old, and was the oldest vertebrate for which definite records were obtainable. It was captured in 1766.

* * * *

Air conditioning of mines, begun experimentally in this country, will be tried in the South African gold-fields, where mines reach great depths. American air conditioning equipment has been ordered for the Robinson Deep Mine, near Johannesburg, 8,000 feet deep.

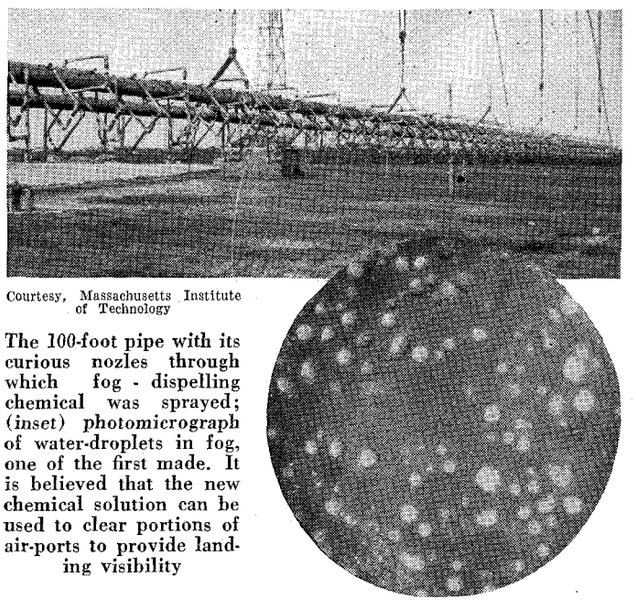
* * * *

There will soon be a new science, Cosmecology, it is suggested by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, research associate in geophysics at Harvard University, in his new book, *Earth, Radio and the Stars* (Whittlesey House). This will be a science devoted to studying the effect on life of cosmic phenomena, such as changes in the earth's crust, the tides, the varying magnetic fields, the aurora, cosmic and other radiation, and the various other influences which bear on the world from out in space.

Has Chemistry Conquered Menace of Fog?

Years of Research Apparently Have Borne Fruit in New Device Which Condenses Mist Into Large Drops of Water

Years of research apparently have been rewarded by the discovery of a successful weapon against fog, the terror of the air and seas. A few days ago, when fog rolled in around the air-port on the estate of Col. E. H. R. Green at Round Hill, Massachusetts, it was chemically dissipated over a limited area by a method devised by Henry G. Houghton, Jr., a member of the research staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge.



Courtesy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The 100-foot pipe with its curious nozles through which fog - dispelling chemical was sprayed; (inset) photomicrograph of water-droplets in fog, one of the first made. It is believed that the new chemical solution can be used to clear portions of air-ports to provide landing visibility

The success of the apparatus has caused the engineers of the Institute to believe that the fog-control method will be successful on a larger scale. The equipment used was simply a pipe 100 feet long, suspended horizontally in the air about thirty feet above the ground, and fitted with elaborate nozles of special design at frequent intervals along its length. To this pipe ran a feed-line from a pump, which forced the chemical into it.

The engineers were ready for the test for several weeks before fog came. As soon as it had completely enveloped the air-port, the centrifugal pumps were started, spraying the chemical into the air. Within a few seconds the fog drifting through the curtain of falling chemical began to gather into large drops and descend like rain.

In effect the curtain of chemical was straining the fog, for immediately a path of visibility approximately 100 feet wide and thirty feet high began to open across the air-port down the wind. On either side were walls of turbulent white vapor, but in the cleared area the ground was entirely free. The lane continued to open as tho a huge invisible plow were moving through the mist. Within three minutes buildings more than 2,000 feet away were clearly revealed. The path was kept clear as long as the chemical curtain was operated, and it was several minutes after the pumps had been stopped before it began to close in again.

The composition of the chemical used is being kept secret for the time being, pending further tests. It works by causing minute water - drops, of which fog is composed, to condense into larger drops of such size that they can no longer float in air. Part of the secret is in the construction of the nozles of the spray, for the chemical solution itself must be broken into droplets, and will not work if these are either too large or too small.

Mr. Houghton has studied fog for several years to learn exactly what causes it, and is believed to have been the first to photograph the minute water-droplets of which all fogs consist. These are sometimes as small as one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter, only slightly larger than the wave-length of red light. Such droplets must have a nucleus upon which to form, either a large ion, a microscopic grain of dust, or other particle. Mr. Houghton found that most sea fogs form on tiny crystals of salt thrown into the air by spray.

Dinosaur's Last Stand

When the swampy inland ocean which once covered large parts of Wyoming and Montana began to dry up, breaking apart into little lakes and later into pools, the sauropod dinosaurs living there, unable to travel on dry land, were concentrated in the last remnants of water and died.

Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has discovered such a spot in the Big Horn Mountains, about twenty-five miles east of Greybull, Wyoming. In a small area which represented the very bottom of the prehistoric pond, the dismembered skeletons of twelve huge sauropods have been uncovered. In life these creatures weighed fifteen to twenty tons each and measured nearly fifty feet in length.

The find is considered most important because of the light it sheds on conditions in that part of America 125,000,000 years ago, indicating a tropical climate.

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A Case for Taxation of Church Property

Dr. Charles Stelzle Thinks Tax-Exemption Is Unfair Because It Is Based on the Value of Property, Not on the "Amount and Character of Service Rendered"

ANOTHER attack on the traditional view that church property should be exempt from taxation has been made, this time by Dr. Charles Stelzle, organizer of Labor Temple, sociologist, economist, church statistician, and writer. It is a hardy venture into an unpopular field, for tradition in this case has been upheld by able legal opinion, and he dares much who holds that the institution which is recognized in most civilized countries as the right arm of government, seeking only to give, never to gain, should pay a levy to the State, or be called upon for a special contribution.

Doctor Stelzle has made an exhaustive study of church properties in New York City, which he believes supports his view. New York is a city of maximums. Richest city in the world, it has churches of fabulous wealth. It devotes millions annually to charity and relief. It is the headquarters of the world's greatest philanthropies — philanthropies which know neither creed nor race. It houses more Catholics than are in Rome, more Jews than are in Palestine. About one-third of its population are churchgoers. Some of the church properties are worth the touch of Midas. Wise management has kept them secure against the assaults of panic and depression. A tax on them would be in addition to the levy which faith imposes to carry on its enterprise.

Ehrenford photograph

Gargoyle on the south side of Riverside Church at 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, New York City

Wealthy Church Favored

The study made by Doctor Stelzle revealed that tax-exemption favored New York's wealthy churches, whose valuable properties and endowments decreased the cost of their maintenance, and that these churches "were usually least effective in enlisting new converts." He found that the churches of New York own 2,599 pieces of property used exclusively for religious purposes, which have an assessed valuation of $364,626,900. In addition, the churches own 1930 pieces of property used for educational, social, and philanthropic purposes which are assessed at approximately $220,000,000, making a total of $584,626,900—all tax-exempt. The normal amount of taxation, said Doctor Stelzle, would be about $16,300,000.

If what he termed "the left-handed subsidy" given to the churches through tax-exemption were based on their total membership, or upon the character and amount of service rendered to the community, it would, said Doctor Stelzle, be fairer to all the churches. As it is, however, this "indirect subsidy" is determined entirely and solely upon the value of the property held; that is, the more expensive the church the bigger the subsidy.

Doctor Stelzle's present idea is not for a direct tax, but for an indirect levy as a contribution to funds for unemployment relief. He would have the churches of New York contribute $2,500,000, which is 25 per cent. of the amount which the churches would normally pay if their property used for distinctively religious purposes were not tax-exempt. It would amount to less than one dollar per communicant per year. Answering the argument that some church members might put forth, that they could not afford the additional burden, Doctor Stelzle said that "it may be well to recall the fact that, because the churches have been tax-exempt, those of our citizens who have not been members of the church have been compelled, throughout the years, to make up the taxes which the church might otherwise have paid. If those inside the church can not afford to pay taxes for the spiritual benefits which they alone enjoy, why should this burden be placed upon those outside the church, who probably can afford it even less? The proposed plan will give the church an opportunity to express its appreciation of the benefits which its members have enjoyed through the sacrifice made by outsiders."

Which would seem to some to ignore the fact that the church is not a profit-making institution, but an institution of public service. It supports missions, hospitals, schools, orphan asylums, homes for the aged, and other charities, which are in addition to maintenance.

Last winter Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist, former President of the Federal Council of Churches, appealed to the New York State Legislature to reduce tax exemption (LITERARY DIGEST, December 30, 1933). Nothing came of the appeal.

In that article, THE LITERARY DIGEST quoted from John Godfrey Saxe's work on "Charitable Exemptions from Taxation in New York State on Real and Personal Property" (Lincoln Engraving and Printing Corporation, New York), in which he says that the ruling principle which has led to tax-exemption of churches, colleges, universities, hospitals, and other like institutions "is that their service is a public service and, therefore, the people, through their government, cooperate to the extent of a limited tax-exemption in maintaining these public-service institutions in the field of liberty. The reason of this public policy is apparent. The non-taxation of *public* buildings is not the exception, but the rule; and the principle has been accepted as axiomatic that *private* property necessary to the essential support of Government ought not to be the subject of taxation. . . . "It is based primarily on the theory of the general benefit resulting from an increase of religious, educational, or charitable uses. . . . To tax such property would tend to destroy the life which produces a constant increase of taxable property as well as other benefits infinitely more valuable."

Outside of government, the church is the one great enterprise which devotes itself wholly and exclusively to the public welfare. Its chief source of income is free-will offering.

Loyalty Drive Is Planned

The National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, which represents Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, will conduct a national campaign in the first week of October to stimulate contributions to the churches and private charities. October 7 will be "Loyalty Sunday," when efforts will be made to increase church attendance.

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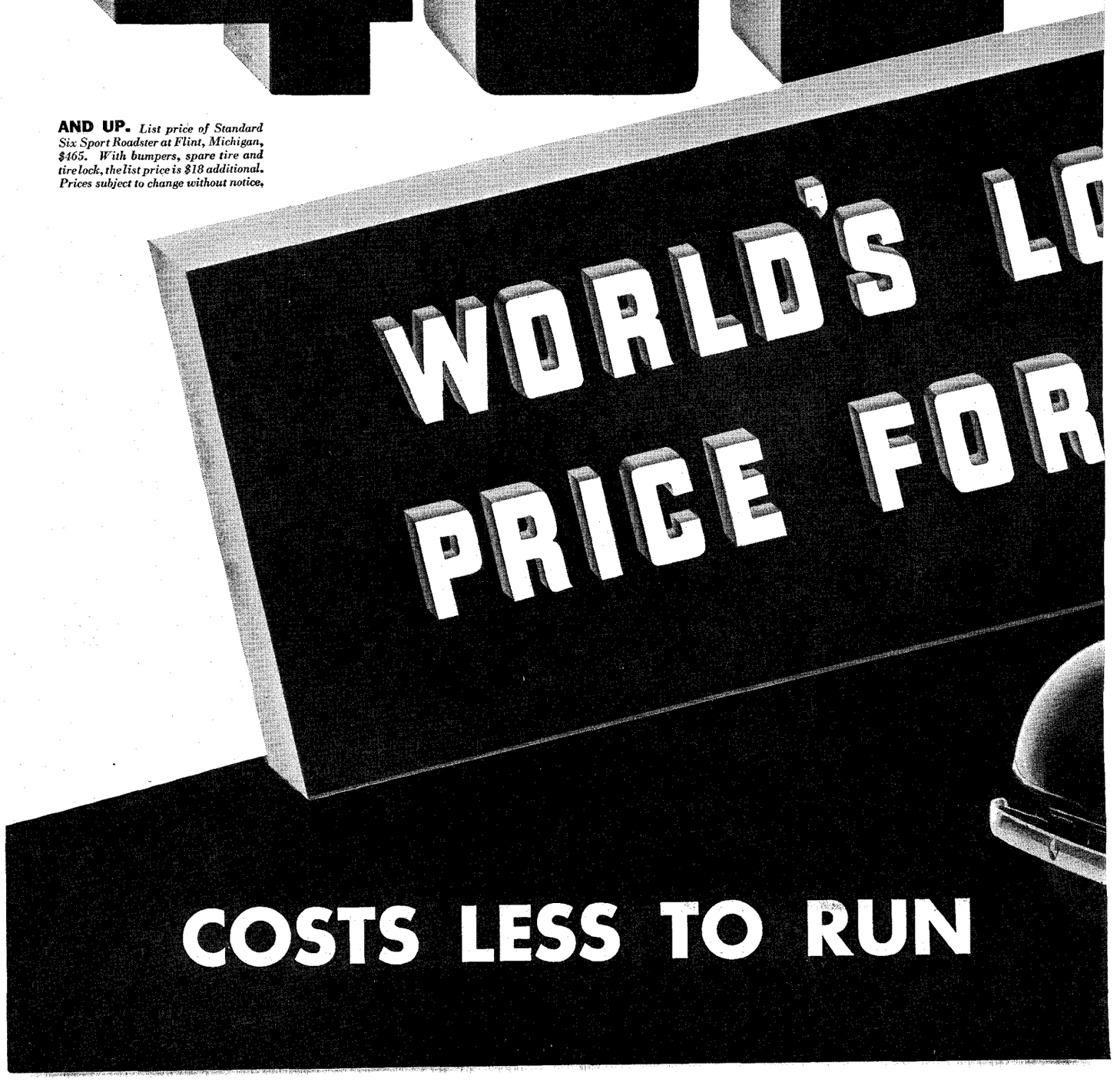
$465

AND UP. *List price of Standard Six Sport Roadster at Flint, Michigan, $465. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $18 additional. Prices subject to change without notice.*



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Now—PRICE as well as VALUE says, "Chevrolet is a better buy than ever!"

CHEVROLET From the very outset, Chevrolet for 1934 was recognized as a wonderful "buy" for the money. No other six in the world was priced so low or cost so little to own. Now—there's a bigger difference than ever in favor of Chevrolet value. The world's lowest-priced six is now *lower-priced* than ever. Sweeping price-cuts have recently been announced on all models—the greatest reductions in the low-price field this year! These reductions have brought Chevrolet's base price down to $465! They have made it easier than ever to get everything that's coming to you, in a low-priced car. And that means *Fisher Body* quality, refinement and ruggedness! *Big-car* size, weight and stability! *Cable-controlled brakes* that never mind the weather! *Y-K frame*, strongest and heaviest in the low-price field. *80-horsepower, 80-mile-an-hour, valve-in-head performance* that's unbeatable for smoothness and quietness! And the world's safest, most comfortable motor car ride: *the famous Knee-Action glide*, in the Master models.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Settling Family Disputes Out of Court

Miss Helen Thoma's Delicate Task Is to Solve Cases of Desertion and Non-Support Without Recourse to Law

She was a distraught and bedraggled mother, with three young children clinging to her.

"My husband has a CWA job and he won't get up out of bed and go to work," she said. "To-day, when I was out, my landlady locked the door. We have no place to go." She looked helplessly at Miss Helen Thoma, whose delicate job it is to settle family quarrels and misunderstandings without recourse to law. This woman was her 500th case. Like the others, it was settled successfully.

Miss Thoma pieced together the bits of the unhappy picture brought to her. The man disliked his job; he never had done that kind of work before, and he was rebelling. But before he lost his regular job two years ago, he always had been a good provider. That, said Miss Thoma, is typical of scores of cases which have come to her in the last few months. Roughly estimated, one in every four complaints reaching her desk has come from families in which the husband or father was a CWA worker.

"Often when families are transferred from home relief to work relief, you may expect trouble," Miss Thoma explained. "Frequently it is drink; sometimes the men do not return home at all, and many times they never bring home their pay checks. These cases may be referred back to the attention of the Home Relief Bureau, or handled cooperatively by the private family agencies, and the public relief agency. Repeated interviews and investigations are often necessary and frequently as a result men are transferred to work they do like and will do."

Tragic Triangles

Among the serious problems Miss Thoma has to solve are tragic triangles. One came to light when a mother brought her three small children to her office and then and there whipped them. She was stopped, and she admitted that she was thoroughly ashamed of herself. But, she said pitifully, she was nearly crazy. Her husband had become interested in another woman, and if she haled him to court it would be the last straw; he would never return to her. Social workers interviewed the other woman, who hadn't known the man was married. She was persuaded to leave town and return to her own home in another State. It was just in time. The psychiatrist who treated the wife reported that she was on the verge of committing infanticide.

Miss Thoma's work is an experiment in settling acute family troubles out of court—on a social rather than on a legal basis. It is the result of the suggestion of the New York City Welfare Council Committee headed by Dr. Charles Zunser, of the National Desertion Bureau, and Dr. John Slawson, of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

It was initiated in close consultation with Judge Edward F. Boyle, Presiding Justice of the Brooklyn Domestic Relations Court, and has his hearty cooperation. Other similar courts in New York are expected to try the experiment.

Paul Parker photograph

Miss Helen Thoma

A similar plan is being tried in the Borough of Queens through an arrangement sponsored by the Catholic Charities and Big Sisters of that borough.

Miss Thoma was lent to the court by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Families whose marital tangles could not very well be aired in court were interviewed by her, and she was able to settle their problems without invoking the law. Other cases have been referred to her by probation officers and by the court. Few problems in human relationship have been omitted in the tales told across her desk. Altho Miss Thoma's position is unofficial, social workers hope the experiment may lead to the appointment of social worker referees for all Domestic Relations Courts—officials who would offer a consultative service to those coming to the family courts of the city to make their petition.

Increase in Marriages

An increase in the number of marriages during 1933 has been reported by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Reemployment, larger earnings, and better prospects have given young men and women confidence in their ability to establish homes.

The Metropolitan's Statistical Bureau based its conclusions on preliminary figures from officials of twenty-one States. There was a 4.3 per cent. increase in the number of marriages in 1933 over the preceding year. The figure is low in comparison with normal years, but presents a strong contrast to what happened between 1929 and 1932, when the marriage rate dropped a total of 22.4 per cent.

Summer Religious Instruction

Since Satan never takes a vacation or loafs on the job, New York parents, like those in other metropolitan centers, have taken kindly to the idea that their children should have religious instruction in summer as well as in winter. Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, 264 churches in the New York area have opened their parish houses for such schools. Their motto is: "A united front for the city children in the summer months," and they offer such a variety of attractions in addition to their main objective that they should be a welcome refuge from steaming pavements and from parks and beaches none too cool. The number is twenty-nine less than last year, but the Rev. Walter M. Howlett, secretary, expected a larger attendance—about 40,000, to be instructed by about 2,500 teachers.

One of the schools is at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, opened especially for children whose parents are attending the summer schools at Columbia University, Teachers College, and Union Theological Seminary. The principal is Miss Louise Rich, director of religious education of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. W. Dyer Blair, educational director of the Federation, announced that the program consisted of "music, worship, dramatization, recreation, outings, creative art, story-telling, and handiwork." Every summer scores of vacation church-schools take their children on educational trips to the cathedral, and this summer the school at St. John's will be host to some of these groups.

All schools hold sessions each week-day morning except Saturday. They are open for five weeks.

Flapper Becoming Extinct

Farewell to the flapper. Her dizzy days are over. Comely she was, and full of pep. But she knew little or nothing about brakes, and she has skidded out of sight, according to Dr. Ernest L. Talbert, psychologist at the University of Cincinnati. In fact, the little Miss is so far outmoded that one might almost expect a return of the staid days when the McGuffey readers were the standard literature of the family.

Doctor Talbert based his studies on the character of magazines over the years since the flapper walked on the stage and took her last cue. "Several recent studies of American life from 1890 on show startling changes," he reported to a discussion group at Cincinnati. "A statistical investigation of articles printed in periodicals reveals a preoccupation with the changing conditions surrounding the family, with divorce, birth control, and sex morals. Approval of easy divorce and freer sex relations show an upward curve from 1922 to 1929.

"Since then comes a drop. A more conservative tone appears. The reign of the flapper is over. Periodicals of wide circulation are more conventional and severe in their professed code than the intellectual organs and women's magazines."

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The Playwright Is the Thing

The Richest-Artistically and Financially-Theatrical Season in Five Years Ends With First Laurels to the Dramatists Who Returned to the Footlights From Hollywood

By Sam H. Harris

THE New York theatrical season just ended has been, by general consent, the most successful financially and the richest artistically of any season since Old Man Depression cast his shadow over the scene five years ago. The reason for this is not hard to find, tho it seems to have eluded some of my fellow-managers who are inclined to give the New Deal full credit for the uptake.

Vandamm Studio

Sam H. Harris

The reason is that better plays have been produced, and better plays have been produced because the worth while playwrights of America are slowly, but surely, drifting back to the theater from the sun-drenched purlieus of Hollywood. Even those who still cling to their film jobs, I am reliably informed, are writing plays for the theater in their spare time. They realize that only in the theater can they find an adult outlet for their talents, and that only there can they achieve that artistic integrity which is the goal of every artist worthy of the name.

It has long been a pet belief of mine that the playwright is, beyond all argument, the most important person in the theater. Actors, producers, stage-directors, designers of décor—these all have their part in the stage realization of a fine play, but the play itself is the essential thing. They are but the lights and the shadows. The play is the substance, the solid reality.

I know of no thrill in the world of the theater comparable to the thrill of discovering a fine play in the quiet of your study or, perhaps, in my own case it might be more exact to say, in the quiet of your bedroom, because I do all my play-reading in bed in the early hours of the morning. How often have I waited with growing impatience for ten o'clock to arrive so that I might telephone the play-agent and begin immediate negotiations for the purchase of a play which has caught and riveted my attention that very morning. I know of no emotional experience equivalent to the tingle of high excitement which fills me at such moments.

Of course I get a thrill out of the final emergence of the play on the stage, out of the tense excitement of a splendidly acted scene, out of the glamor or the mystery which cunning lighting and imaginative settings evoke. Individual performances by gifted players excite and elate me, but the emotional reaction is really pale by comparison with the thrill of discovery of which I have written.

Playwright No. 1 Man

It has been more than twenty years since I made up my mind that the playwright was the No. 1 man in the theater. George M. Cohan was then my partner and he thought likewise. We were flying in the face of established tradition in so believing because that was the heyday of the stars. The theater simply teemed with them. The play was considered secondary. The actor was felt to be the supreme center of interest. The playwright was a necessary evil in the eyes of the majority of producers. Only that and nothing more.

To give visible and objective reality to our belief we made up a list of fifteen young playwrights one day. They had all submitted plays which we considered were at least promising, tho not quite worth buying and producing. We called them in, one by one, and gave them each $500 as advance royalties on their next plays. As I recall now, we didn't get a single hit out of the experiment, but we got a great kick out of making the gesture.

So convinced am I that the playwright is the supreme person in the theater that I go a very long way in doing what he wants and I attribute no small part of such success as I have enjoyed in the business of theatrical production to this attitude on my part. I never try to force the engagement of any actor or actress upon a playwright. If he has even a small reservation as to any particular player I may personally think fitted for a rôle I am always quite willing to defer to his objections, and to pass on to a consideration of other names. If he wants a certain scene-designer to provide the décor, he gets that scene-designer without any argument on my part. I reserve, of course, the right of final criticism, but, in the long run, my motto is "the playwright is always right."

I have had associated with me many of the finest and most successful playwrights in America. They know that anything they want is theirs for the asking and I feel that this spirit of cooperation on my part has resulted in an *entente cordiale* rare in this day and age.

In closing, I would like to say that many managers entirely overlook the element of luck which enters into theatrical production. A manager who produces a successful play very often produces it because he happens to be the first one to get a look at the manuscript. The other fellow might have produced it, too, had he had the first look.

A theatrical producer without a good play is like a good jockey on a bad horse. That sums it all up.

Vandamm Studio

The famous Easter Parade Number in Mr. Harris's revue, "As Thousands Cheer," a scene in dozens of shades of brown and off-white which, under the lighting and staging of Hassard Short, becomes a monster rotogravure tableau

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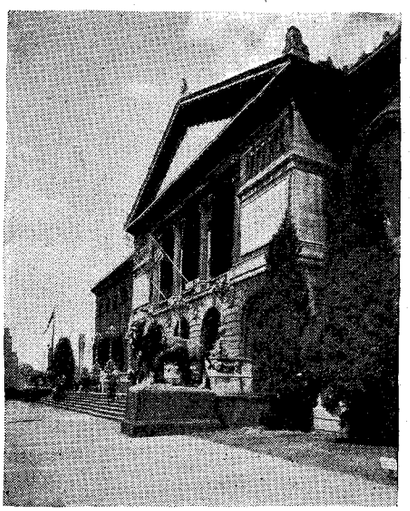
Another Great Art Exhibit for World's Fair

"The American Scene," Selected for the Motivating Theme of A Century of Progress in Its Second Year, Shows a Typical Simplicity and Unadorned Realism

LAST year one of the major events of A Century of Progress was the exhibit of the masterpieces of painting arranged and held at The Art Institute of Chicago. During the five-month period of the Fair, this survey of historic and modern painting, sculpture, and prints, broke all museum records: 1,538,104 visitors entered



The Art Institute of Chicago

the Institute during this time, and 702,741 paid 25 cents to see the special exhibit which filled the entire second floor of forty-one galleries. An ambitious educational program achieved surprizing results with 22,178 visitors viewing the exhibit under guidance and 67,143 more attending a special series of lectures illustrated with colored slides made directly from the pictures themselves. Of the special annotated catalog, 62,471 copies were sold and bulletins, post-cards, and magazines carrying articles on the exhibit were widely bought.

Throughout there was a remarkably lively atmosphere; the crowds (on the final day, October 31, some 44,000 stormed the gates) were actively interested in what they saw and many visitors returned again and again. There was none of the feeling of solemnity which distinguishes certain large exhibits; on the contrary it was felt that here were a number of people, coming face to face with first-rate examples of art for the first time, and enjoying the experience thoroughly.

The theme of last summer's exhibit was A Century of Progress in American Collecting and the intention was to present a sequence of great art from the days of the Italian primitives to modern times (i.e. 1250 to 1933). All loans (save one, Whistler's "Mother," the "spot-light" piece of the show) were borrowed in America and it was remarkable to see that so many important works of European art had emigrated to the United States in the last thirty years, that it was possible to arrange this almost complete survey with hardly a single omission.

When the decision was made to continue A Century of Progress for another season, the art world, and, indeed, a great part of those who had enjoyed the exhibit of last year, raised the question, "What will the Institute do? Will it try to borrow back the paintings of last year? Will it have a similar loan exhibit with a new cast of pictures? And can it, by any possible chance, assemble another show of such scope and quality?"

While these questions waited the opening on June 1, the Institute made an important decision. The exhibit of 1933 had stressed the whole development of Western art. That of 1934 should differ from it by selecting one important strand of the development. "American Art," for a long time regarded as somewhat of a stepchild by the sharpest critics, was chosen.

Interesting Painters

After all, tho America's tradition, as some insist, may be a provincial one, what country outside of Europe can point to a line of painters half so interesting? Think of Australian painting, Brazilian painting, even Canadian painting. In numbers and achievement, the United States clearly outranks any nation except those having roots going back hundreds of years.

It never would do to show simply American painting. Particularly with this type of exhibition the public must see the main stream of Western art to observe how Americans separate ourselves from it and how they conform. The rest of the exhibit is a background of masterpieces as in 1934. Galleries devoted to French, German, Italian, and Flemish primitives, followed by large groups of Renaissance, Baroque, and Rococo masters prepare one for the magnificent display of nineteenth century French painting, starting with Delacroix and Ingres, and coming down to the post-war painters of Paris.

High spots in this part of the exhibit are the five examples which until recently hung in the Hermitage and Moscow Museums (of these a Rembrandt, Terborch, and Watteau belonged to Catherine the Great, while the Cézanne and Van Gogh were the property of Morosoff, sugar king, whose pictures were nationalized after the Revolution) and recently have been sold to pay for Soviet expansion. Colorful, indeed, is the large entrance hall, hung with Spanish art.

Crowds gather in another room, completely given to Renoir, famed French Impressionist, represented by eighteen pictures.

The American survey begins with a gallery of "old masters," Blackburn, Copley, Stuart, Sully, Harding, Neagle, etc. The tradition derives from the English portrait school, but there is a simplicity, an unadorned realism, typically American.

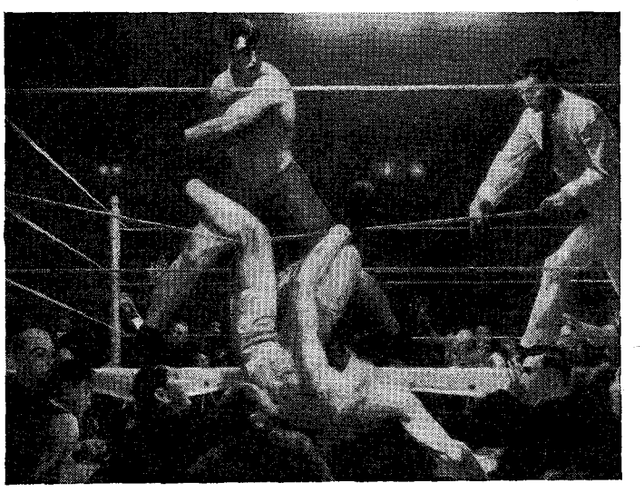
Nineteenth century painting is fully shown, Eakins holding the center of the stage, while Inness, Homer, Duveneck, Currier, Sargent, Ryder amplify the theme of realism.

Last year crowds almost knelt before Whistler's "Arrangement in Grey and Black," but they did not call it that. They called it "My Mother," or, more touchingly, "Mother." In 1934 (due to his centenary) Whistler has a place alone with two portraits of him and eighteen pictures.

A brilliant room of Winslow Homer's spirited water-colors reveals him as the great American inventor in this medium.

Luks, Glackens and Bellows share a large room. Bellows triumphs with portraits, brisk scenes of city life, the "Edith Cavell," and an enormous "Crucifixion." The transition to the contemporary exhibit is easily accomplished through Glackens's impressionism and Bellows's forthrightness. These various influences are seen: international experiment, the persistence of the light, grayed palette of Monet, the simple realism of the earlier day, and, most interesting, perhaps—a return to the "American Scene," half-serious in its obeisance to Victorianism, half-satirical.

Galleries of Chicago painting and a few examples of American muralists, including some of the lately discovered PWAP workers, bring the exhibit to a close, both in place and time. The earliest picture in the whole show is a stark Madonna, painted about 1250; the latest was finished a few minutes before the exhibit opened.



Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago

Dempsey and Firpo, by George Bellows

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

What becomes of earth's children when they return to her? From *Poetry* (Chicago):

ONLY THE WINDLESS MEADOW

By Howard McKinley Corning

Only the windless meadow in the night
Has need of the dead within it; the hidden away
Abundance of old seasons set with their lips
Slack at the pulsing throat, the body of dust
Quick with its burden of being. It is these dead:
The eagle cast from the cloud, the brief succession
Of wings like the print of a fern, the giving under
Of the burrowing paws of the badger, the panther's paces
Hushed at the edge of thunder, man from his hunger—
It is these, over against the silence, under the boughs
Of the unshaken laurels of darkness. Only the meadow,
Windless, has need to recall them, veined in that darkness
That hangs them like light on reflection;
Feeling the stream in the body, the pull of the roots
Having the dead to surrender.

Under that night
Where no wind climbs to furrow anew from the cloud
And the clean stem lifts
Its pollen of frost,
The dead
Lean on the thought of the meadow. . . .

How can the frame
Reshape in the mind's pure being where always the meadow
Narrows the fallen dust? How can the herdsman,
Driving his flocks to pasture, see, in the windless calm
Progressing the morning, else than a breath of vapor,
A pale exhalation,
Having the spirit back to the sun that takes it?

Is it not peace
To be of the meadow's burden, lifting like mist,
Abundant without contention? The herdsman will say,
"The night has been still and frosty, the dews arise."
He will not think the lavish suck of the earth
Is released like a whorl of cloud.
But the windless meadow, breathing its dead away,
Will say: "Here life
Wrangled and strove and spawned in furious sequence;
Was rich, intemperate, proud, cunning, and spewed
Itself in the cleft of my loins. Yet see,
After the stress and the fever
I give them the cool
Green mouths of the grass to speak them away in light."

No one will think what visioners of God
Have won to this favor of cloud. The herdsman, gazing,
Will not remember. Only the meadow, dream-wise,
Little by little lessening, will indulge
A loamy-hearted memory of these,
In sleepy darkness in the windless night.

Cut tooth decay 57%
WITH FRESH ORANGE & LEMON JUICE

Well-cared-for! Well-fed! Scientists chose Mooseheart children as being typical of younger America.

***Gum troubles decreased 83%. Child growth rate improved. Results of 3½-year study of 341 boys and girls disclose* facts not known about any other foods**

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Scarcely an American child escapes tooth decay. At Mooseheart, 57% of the new cavities proved to be avoidable through diet.

The first year: At Mooseheart, famous City of Childhood, 341 children were continued on their regular diet. Including dairy products, vegetables and fruits, it was excellent by all previous standards. *Yet, like most American diets, it did not prevent the occurrence of frequent gum troubles and new cavities.*

Given fresh orange and lemon juice twice daily for a year, children made improved gains in growth.

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What this means to you

Small amounts of fresh orange and lemon juice are valuable in the diet because they supply all four of the known protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B, C, and calcium. But much greater protection is afforded by two full-sized glasses a day. And since there is a constant demand for vitamin C by the body, which stores this essential for only a short time, it is recommended that one glass be taken at breakfast and the other later in the day.

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"Diet and Dental Health" by Milton T. Hanke, Ph. D., contains the full scientific report of the study described here. 300 pages, with many reproductions of natural-color photographs made as case records. Tables give complete data (serum calcium, oral bacteriology, etc.) on every child. Remit $4.00 to University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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On the Current Screen

THE difficulties of effective cinema censorship are rather completely shown in the new James Cagney picture, called **Here Comes the Navy (AA).** Mr. Cagney has the reputation of being one of the bad boys of the screen narratives; he makes gangsters curiously engaging; he kicks women, punches them about, and drags them around the floor by their hair; he has a generally subversive way of mocking the sentimental weaknesses of mankind with uninhibited honesty. The fact that in a splendid picture called "The Public Enemy" he presented the bitterest and most austere portrait of a gang-killer before the emergence of Dillinger somehow has not counted on his behalf in the face of his effective snarls at politeness and gentility. Now, with the arrival of the Legion of Decency, his sponsors have seen fit to do something about him, and so, in the new film, he is to be found being surprizingly polite to women and eventually reforming when he learns the lesson of service taught him by the upstanding American Navy. Somehow, tho, the scheme doesn't quite work out.

Courtesy of Warner Brothers

James Cagney, Gloria Stuart, and Pat O'Brien in "Here Comes the Navy"

No doubt it is very fine that a motion-picture, done with high propagandist purposes, should demonstrate the vast effectiveness of the Navy as a force for character-building. In "Here Comes the Navy," Mr. Cagney becomes a sailor because he wants vengeance on an enemy of his who is a petty officer, and, then, slowly comes to realize that he is part of a great and helpful organization, ending by going in for marriage and a career. It happens, however, that Mr. Cagney is, among other things, one of the finest actors of his day, and that by his skill he is able to write things into a picture and a performance which the producers hadn't quite realized were there. Thus, when the reform wave hits him, and he is softened by the beguiling influences of the Navy—and Miss Gloria Stuart—he is able to play the rôle with a sardonic, amused sort of mockery which suggests pretty clearly that his reformation is at best reasonably ironic. He is, in brief, able to write into the photoplay all the qualities which the reform wave of the films had written out of it. The result is a definitely better picture than it would have been with the uplift wave dominating it, but it does suggest that the problems of potential censorship are not as simple as they might be.

The picture contains some excellently photographed scenes of the battle-ships, dirigibles, and courts-martial at work, but the virtues of the tale are chiefly those supplied by Mr. Cagney and Pat O'Brien, who plays the amiable foe and sparring partner. Miss Stuart as the sweetheart of Cagney and the sister of O'Brien is calmly beautiful.

* * * *

Grand Canary (AA)—A routine story of a disgraced doctor who finds rehabilitation through love and the opportunity to end a yellow-fever epidemic in the Canary Islands. It is slightly better than one might think, owing to the performances in minor rôles of Marjorie Rambeau, Roger Imhof, and Zita Johann, but Warner Baxter and Madge Evans are unable to help it vastly. It is based on the novel by A. J. Cronin, author of "Hatter's Castle."

* * * *

The Notorious Sophie Lang (A)—A comedy-melodrama, making a minimum of sense, about the adventures of two handsome crooks, fooling the police and falling in love. It is of interest only because of the fact that it provides two attractive screen villains, Gertrude Michael and Paul Cavanagh, with supposedly sympathetic rôles, and offers the intelligent-looking Arthur Byron as a foolish police inspector.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.

AAA

Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Double Door, The Thin Man, Where Sinners Meet, Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Murder on the Blackboard, The Old-Fashioned Way.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Dynamite: The Story of Industrial Violence in America. By Louis Adamic. Revised Edition. New York: The Viking Press; $2.

The outbreaks of strike violence in San Francisco, Seattle, Toledo, and Minneapolis seem gentle and tame after reading Louis Adamic's exciting story of America's violent past.

Nor can foreigners properly be blamed for the recurrent outbreaks of bloodshed, tho it has become a national custom to blame the alien for everything that goes wrong. As far back as 1836, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Adamic points out, explained the bloodshed at Allegheny City as "an exotic phenomenon in this country, which has been imported along with the dregs and scum of the Old World." The newspapers have been blaming the foreigner ever since.

Mr. Adamic, who has a keen eye for industrial drama, tells the story of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania in the 'seventies. The Mollies were mostly Irish; they knew more about gangsterism, terrorism, and racketeering than Al Capone. They were men, says Mr. Adamic, born in brutal poverty, who turned to bloodshed and arson when they saw no other way out.

The great strikes of 1877 were more violent than any in the twentieth century. In Pittsburgh, alone, $5,000,000 worth of boxcars, shops, and roundhouses were burned; there is some evidence, however, to suggest that only obsolete property was burned, and that the employers were glad to see it go and collect full insurance on it. It was in that year that the War Department issued its first manual of tactics for riot duty.

"Dynamite — that's the stuff," cried Albert Parsons, one of the men executed after the Haymarket bombings in Chicago in 1886. Parsons, too, was an American. Whether the seven men sentenced to death after the Haymarket explosion actually were guilty still is one of the moot points of history; but the mob outside the courthouse cheered the sentences of death, not caring much whether the men were guilty as charged or not as long as someone was punished.

It was late in the 'eighties that America heard its first talk of "general strike." A general strike was planned for May Day, 1890, to win the eight-hour-day, but, after endless debate, only the carpenters struck. In more than 100 cities they won their demand.

In the 'nineties, violence spread across the country. Against the advice of the Governor of Illinois, President Cleveland called Federal troops to crush the railway strike in Chicago. . . . At Homestead, Pennsylvania, Frick built a wire fence three miles long and fifteen feet high; even so, striking workers captured a whole boat-load of armed Pinkerton guards sent from New York to break the strike, disarmed them, and marched them out of town. The use of outside thugs to break strikes always has called forth extra violence from strikers.

The I.W.W.'s were blamed for much of the strike violence of the early days of the century. In its youth, the I.W.W. was a violent organization; but Mr. Adamic points out that after the McKee's Rocks strike of 1909 it became a relatively peaceful labor organization. In 1912 it was proved that mill-owners "planted" bombs in a deliberate effort to discredit the striking men in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The A. F. of L. gets no clean bill of health from Mr. Adamic. He is convinced that Samuel Gompers knew from the beginning that the MacNamaras and other officials of the iron-workers were large-scale dynamiters. He cried in public when the MacNamaras confessed; but he made no protest when one of his member-unions reelected to office convicted dynamiters. Mr. Adamic, who has a sort of respect for the old-time leaders who carried guns, and were proud of their rough deeds, reserves his deepest contempt for the "pompous, high-toned Babbitts" who, to-day, sit in labor-union executive offices, with stock-exchange tickers at their elbows.

As a matter of hard fact, Mr. Adamic insists, violence often pays. It sometimes is the only way that organized workers can get the newspapers to pay attention to their plight. As long as the rank and file of miners and mill-workers are convinced, as they to-day are convinced, he says, that the Government and the courts are stacked against them, there will be violence and more violence in American labor disputes. His last chapters, written as late as June of this year, predict more violence in San Francisco and in the steel towns.

Worth Reading

So Red the Rose. By Stark Young (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50). A mellow novel of the old Deep South.

Holy Deadlock. By A. P. Herbert (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50). A novel in which the author of "The Water Gypsies" bitterly and wittily mocks the English divorce laws; Book-of-the-Month Club choice for August.

Modern American Prose. Edited by Carl Van Doren (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.75). A proud selection of post-war American writers, suggesting that never has the quality of American writing been better. Literary Guild choice for August.

Tom Tiddler's Ground. By Edward Shanks (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company; $2.50). A full-bodied, cheerfully disillusioned story of English young folks.

The Barter Lady. By Evelyn Harris (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50). The brave, true story of a woman farmer who traded berries for her daughters' clothing, vegetables for their tuition, sweet corn for their books.

Strong Man Rules: An Interpretation of Germany To-day. By George N. Shuster (New York: D. Appleton and Company; $2). An intelligent analysis by a philosophic American Catholic.

LET'S TALK FRANKLY *about this...*

SOME DAY you may be confronted suddenly with a trying but most important responsibility—the selection of a casket. Naturally, you will wish to choose the finest casket that circumstances permit. Are you sure that you will be able to do so? Poor quality *can* be disguised—value is often hard to determine.

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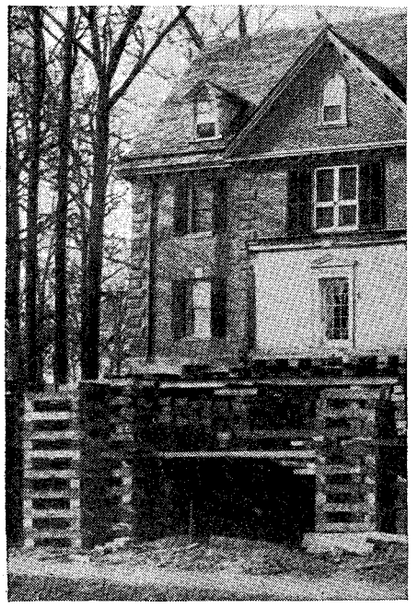
Housing Program Faces Serious Obstacles

Prohibitive Price of Building Materials, High Cost of Labor and Red Tape Involved in Obtaining Loans Are Some of the Hurdles Which NHA Must Jump Successfully

By Wayne W. Parrish

[This is the fourth and last of a series of articles on housing]



Acme

Moving houses to new sites is part of the New Deal for home owners

THE Government's fledgling housing program has been received as enthusiastically as were many other segments of the New Deal. Observers agree that its success is of vital importance to any kind of recovery, but concrete, permanent results do not come only from the enthusiasm which attended its beginning.

Altho the chances for success are great, there are a few serious obstacles which may defeat the program. High prices of building materials—they have mounted rapidly under the NRA—and high labor costs comprise one dark cloud. Red tape in obtaining loans and mortgages, of the sort which has accompanied past efforts of the Government to deal directly with individuals, and the hesitation of lending institutions to cooperate, are another. The cautious citizen who balks at assuming more debts, or creating a new debt, is a third potential obstacle.

Federal Housing Administrator James A. Moffett and his staff are not unaware of these hurdles. They already have set out to tackle them. On the first—high cost of materials—they have asked industries to institute reductions, but only one, the lumber industry, has complied.

That labor will make any great concession appears at the moment to be doubtful. At least, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said emphatically recently that organized labor will oppose every attempt to impose lower wages on building-trades workers.

"Labor has suffered from unemployment during the past four years perhaps more than any other group of American citizens," Mr. Green said. "For this reason it seems unjust to ask labor to accept reduced wages in order to facilitate the housing program. It will be time enough to ask labor to make sacrifices after those who have benefited through the years of high prices accept reduced profits."

Some observers have watched with interest the paradox which the housing program has created in Washington. The NRA was ushered in to raise wages and to end cut-throat competition by keeping prices at some sort of minimum. Lately Washington has appealed to industry to cut prices of building materials, and has asked labor to lower wages in order to facilitate the housing program. There is some fear that trade wars will result if reductions are put into effect and that the benefits of the NRA will be nullified.

As for other possible obstacles, the FHA does not fear any difficulty. Lending institutions have so far shown willingness to cooperate. Some newspapers have doubted that the American home owner will or can benefit by the FHA, and some, such as the Philadelphia *Record*, have pointed out that "borrow now" is no more promising than "buy now." But reports from various parts of the country show extraordinary interest in the NHA.

Without a question, the housing program has the full support of the building trades and trade journals. Seeking comment on the NHA, The Literary Digest sent telegrams to a number of trade journals and received the following replies:

Mississippi Valley Lumberman (Minneapolis)—"Tremendous opportunities in this territory for repairing and remodeling of homes and farm buildings. Also great need for new farm buildings and urban homes. Act should greatly stimulate building industry providing government money is made available without unnecessary delay and too much red tape."

Domestic Engineering (Chicago)—"The main value of the Housing Act will come from its success in reestablishing real estate and building as a safe channel of expenditure and investment. American housing standards are much higher in belief than in actuality. Too many millions need the simplest home necessities such as running water and central heating to justify the general belief of oversupply."

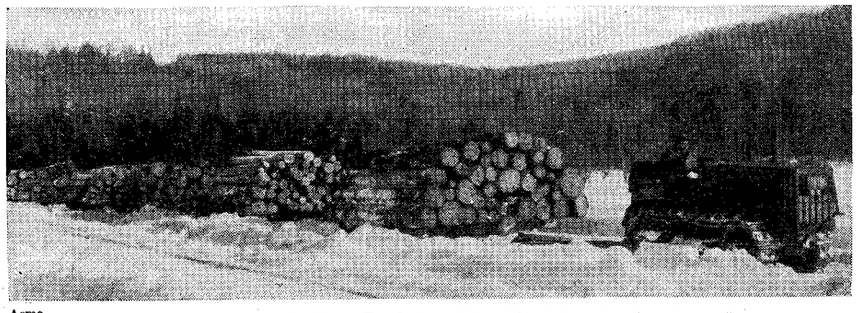
American Painter and Decorator (St. Louis)—"Housing Act will undoubtedly stimulate activity in building trades and all sources of material supply and aid in restoration of value of existing residential properties. With millions dependent for employment directly or indirectly upon construction industry it is apparent any measure tending to promote activity will be distinctly helpful, but also clear that such measures must be regarded as temporary in character with ultimate success or failure determined by degree with which they have aided in bringing about a resumption of normal building activity."

Building Supply News and Home Appliances (Chicago)—"Housing Act will certainly stimulate business among building-supply and lumber dealers. Act should lead to nation-wide resumption of construction of new homes on scale comparable to, if not in excess of, that of normal times."

American Builder (Chicago)—"Contractors, builders, and lumber dealers from every State report thousands of home-building and repair jobs ready to start soon as money available. Many builders already in touch with house owners and preparing estimates on work. Housing Act is most beneficial, far-reaching aid to home-building industry ever given. Especially helpful to recovery because it stimulates home building in small towns and rural sections as well as cities. We believe beneficial effects will be felt within next few months."

Concrete (Chicago)—"Act should prove effective stimulant to lagging construction industry, particularly housing. Insurance features should attract immense volumes of money now held by banks and other lending institutions. Promises great relief to millions of unemployed. Act is in our opinion one of most important steps taken in Administration recovery program."

The American Lumberman Chicago)—"We believe act should provide stimulus needed to put in motion real revival of building and do more than any other one thing to relieve unemployment. Lumber industry has looked to legislation of this kind as means of reviving stagnant demand for its product. We believe the act will be of tremendous value to the industry."



Acme

The home owner's New Deal is a New Deal for the lumberjack

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A Code for Peacemakers

(Continued from page 6)

But even more basic than any particular program, more fundamental, is the united effort for brotherhood itself. On April 29 this year, for the first time in American history, we celebrated Brotherhood Day. We were challenged, the whole nation was invited, by the following solemn declaration:

1. I intend to do unto others, of whatever race or creed, as I would for them to do to me.

2. It is my purpose to respect the rights of human beings and to judge every fellow-man on his individual merits alone.

3. I will oppose every organized effort to evoke fear or hatred of any religious or social group.

Here is a philosophy for life which in its essence is the Golden Rule. Here is a philosophy for life which comprehends all human rights, which sweeps across all lines of race and color and creed to assert freedom of thought and action; the integrity of every man's conscience when his own soul speaks, and to affirm the inviolable dignity, the divinity, of human personality.

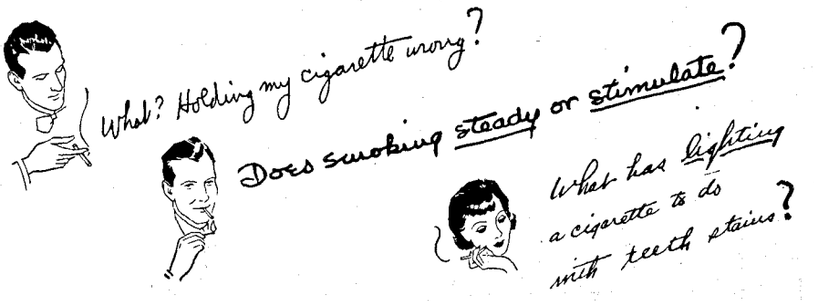
Intolerance is the greatest social sin. Even in America, great and free America, tolerance—man to man, race to race, faith to faith—is yet to be won. However great the personal toll of intolerance to oppressed and oppressor alike, the social consequence is infinitely greater.

Twentieth century civilization, in its human relationships within nations, as well as in international affairs, goes forward as tho hopping on one leg, to-day, because of those still regarded as "lesser breeds without the law," those which do not share the "better part" even when civilization does not actually deny them the chance to win it for themselves. We have yet to learn that we can not keep another down without staying with him, and that we can not hate without being hateful.

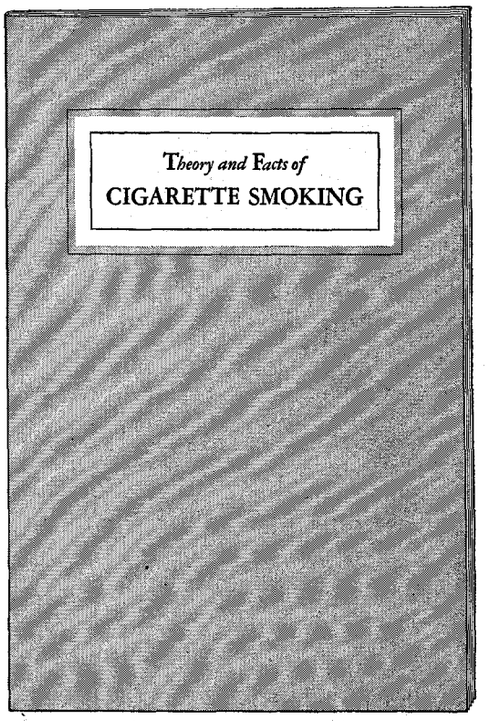
This road of intolerance leads only to disaster. Those who take it may cry, "Peace! Peace!" but for them and for their system of public affairs there is, and there can be, no peace. We shall not finally disarm the world until we rise above intolerance. We shall not find the cure for war until this creed of brotherhood becomes the law by which we earn our bread, administer our government, and each, according to his own conscience, worships God.

America's Challenge

Here is a creed which may become, first, America's challenge to her own supreme political and social menace; then, her gift to the whole world—the gift of a brotherhood example, of a demonstration in faith and good-will which may turn the stream of history from ancient channels of fear and hate into new courses of peace and unity. Ours is a world broken and disillusioned, weary to the point of blindness, rocking upon the precipice of ruin; ours is a world listening to the seductive promises of tyrants and of exploiters who would destroy both religion and democracy. But it is a world hungry, and waiting.



THIS BOOK
answers your questions about cigarette smoking!



The odds are greater than ten to one that you don't know how to light a cigarette, no matter how long you've been smoking! It's even more unlikely that you hold your cigarette correctly! These, and dozens of other equally amazing facts, have been uncovered in a scientific investigation of cigarette smoking.

Probably you'll be surprised to learn that nicotine is not the dread demon it's popularly supposed to be. And you'll be delighted to discover how to smoke cigarettes with a minimum of objectionable effects.

For that's the purpose of this new book ... to help you get more genuine, harmless pleasure out of smoking. Written after years of research and based on university tests, it tells you how to judge popular brands of cigarettes for mildness. It reveals the secret of lighting and holding *any* cigarette to reduce its tongue-bite, its staining effect on your teeth.

Mail the coupon now for your copy of "Theory and Facts of Cigarette Smoking." Send only 10c to pay cost of wrapping, addressing, and mailing. No matter whether you're an incessant smoker, or a "once-in-a-while" puffer, this book will point the way to greater enjoyment.

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Solace in Sterling for Anxious Britons

Lloyd's Will Not Insure Hitler's Life, but Will Recompense Prospective Bridegrooms for Baldness, a Father for Twins, or Paderewski for the Loss of a Finger

By Edward Angly

[This is the second and last of two articles on Lloyd's, the world's largest underwriters]

FIVE winters ago, the King of England lay alarmingly close to death. It was the height of the theatrical season, but loyal subjects of His Majesty preferred to remain respectfully at home rather than indulge in the pleasurable relaxation offered by the drama while their monarch was bedridden. In the swanky West End, the coroneted refrained from showy extravagance, and thickening gloom prevailed as the stricken man's condition grew steadily worse.

Tradespeople in that part of London have a definite insurable interest in the good health of the King. When he dies, his people go into mourning and the luxury business becomes dull indeed. So when the life of George V became imperiled by the "mischief" in his chest, West Enders sought out Lloyd's.

The rates against his death occurring within one or two weeks, or thirty days, rose or receded as each successive bulletin emanated from the doctors called to Buckingham Palace. The King's recovery added sizably to the profits of many an underwriter. Some of them, however, recalled a gloomier day when they had had heavy losses to pay upon the death of Edward VII.

Keystone

The liveried beadle at the entrance to Lloyd's scrutinizes everyone and admits only members to the floor

The postponement of King Edward's coronation because of heavy rain which fell on the date originally set for the pageant also was expensive for the insurance man, as hundreds of florists, hotels, theaters, and merchants had protected themselves against such an eventuality. Queen Victoria's jubilee provided a neat profit for the underwriters, as did the coronation of her grandson. Those two shows took place on the dates originally fixed.

Insured Napoleon

There is not a monarch in Europe, nor a dictator, but what someone has made his temporary stability the subject of a Lloyd's policy. Recently, however, after Hitler went in for killings on a scale quite "Kolossal" one couldn't find a Lloyd's underwriter who would insure *Der Führer's* life. In the Secretary's room at Lloyd's hangs a policy dated May 21, 1813. It was written for "£400 at 3 guineas per cent." to run one month and to be paid, if, within that period, "Napoleon Bonaparte shall cease to exist, or be taken prisoner." A month later Napoleon still was alive and free.

Your sporting Englishman has long been in the habit of lugging all of his scares and bugaboos to Leadenhall Street. There an earl has been known to take out a policy against the possible elopement of his niece; a presumably personable bachelor to seek protection against baldness prior to his wedding-day; an actor to arrange for solace in sterling should there occur any permutation in the contours of his profitable profile.

What the brokers call "anatomical insurance" comprises a big slice of the business which crosses the Atlantic—a business which, it has been estimated, sends $100,000,000 a year from this country to London in premiums. At Lloyd's Rudy Vallee may insure his croon against colds, as did Caruso. Paderewski may insure his fingers, Ted Denishawn his Achilles tendon, Jimmy Durante his proboscis, Helen Menken her incomparably expressive hands.

In recent years surgeons have followed the musicians and actors in insuring their money-making fingers. For units of $5,000 a finger, the rate is $60 a year, with indemnity of $25 a week per digit during incapacity. Professional tea-tasters, coffee-buyers, and others, whose livelihoods depend upon keenness of sensory organs, often shield their budgets from losses which would be caused by any temporary blunting of their palates or olfactory nerves.

Occasionally one reads a dispatch, from Hollywood more often than not, reporting that such and such an actor has been insured against the loss of his or her heart.

These reports are such stuff as press-agents' dreams are made of. Even among the lower animals, Lloyd's considers celibates with distrust. Its rates on race-horses are prohibitive, but there is scarcely a stallion of note in Kentucky which is without insurance in London.

Once married, however, Lloyd's is always willing to bet that one's wife won't have twins. Lloyd's is often far ahead of Broadway's tabloid gossip-mongers in hearing that a woman expects to have a baby. Unless the twins have been running, as the saying goes, in one's family, the English underwriters usually will bet twenty-five or even thirty to one that the wife won't present her anxious husband with a pair of offspring at a single session.

To say, in England, that Lloyd's bets, isn't done. "Lloyd's never bets; it simply insures." Advances in the ballyhooed science have mobilized regiments of new clients for the underwriters. When Gertrude Ederle swam the English Channel they paid five to one on her success. Fifty to one was paid on two small policies held by Atlanta citizens in 1930, when the most celebrated of their fellow townsmen, Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., won four major golf championships in that one season.

"Bosses" Protected

The growth of the kidnaping industry in America has extended Lloyd's clientèle. It isn't fathers insuring against the risk of having their children abducted who provide this business, but corporations seeking protection against the chance that the big boss won't show up some morning. Abductions in the commercial field are more frequent than in the domestic, especially in businesses peculiarly exposed to racketeering. A large number of firms carry insurance against the disappearance, temporary or otherwise, of their presidents. The rate on such policies averages one per cent. for a year.

Lloyd's used to deal exclusively in marine insurance and news of ships and shipping. To-day, with the world eager to insure against all manner of risks, the amount of non-marine insurance bearing the seal of Lloyd's exceeds the marine insurance in value. Almost every fear that haunts the human breast is bread and butter to the Britons who congregate in "The Room" at Lloyd's. Indeed, the Chinese, I understand, have a saying that the English earn their living by taking in one another's insurance.

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The March of Recovery

American business has been on the up-grade during ten of the last sixteen months, and has shown a net gain of 44 per cent. since March 4, 1933, Federal Reserve figures show.

The nation's consumers spent approximately $400,000,000 more for their general merchandise needs in the first six months of 1934 than they did in the corresponding period of 1933, according to A. W. Zelomek, director and economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

June bookings of structural steel were approximately 31 per cent. higher than the average monthly bookings for the first quarter of 1934, 44 per cent. larger than the average for the last quarter of 1933, and 13 per cent. larger than bookings in June last year, according to a report of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Sales of gas refrigerators by one large manufacturer during the six months of this year totaled twice the sales of the same period of 1933 and set a record for any six months—New York *Herald Tribune*.

In spite of all the losses to labor from labor disputes this year, approximately 2,000,000 more are employed now in industries which reported to Washington than were employed a year ago. The increase in the weekly pay-roll in the twelve-month term was estimated at $60,000,000 by the Labor Department.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Angly ("Solace in Sterling for Anxious Britons") is a frequent contributor to these columns. Now thirty-six, he was for many years a foreign correspondent, and served four years on the New York *Herald Tribune*.

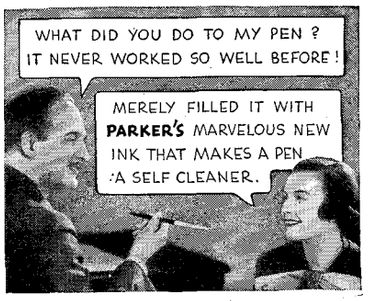
Edward Price Bell contributes "Japan Has Become Occidentalized." From 1900 to 1923, he was London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, has interviewed many of the leading men of various countries, and originated the idea of a conference in Washington of English-speaking States which was held in 1929. He is sixty-five years old, was born in Indiana, is the author of many books, short stories, and articles on foreign affairs.

Sam H. Harris is a widely known New York theatrical manager and producer. He is the author of "The Playwright Is the Thing." Mr. Harris was born in New York City, and is sixty-two years old.

Stanley High is a Connecticut pastor who combines newspaper and magazine work with his clerical duties. In this issue he contributes "Governmental Control Is Radio's Bogy."

Herbert Reed, author of "Football Takes to the Beaches," is a journalist of many years' standing. For many years he was with the New York *Evening Post*, where he wrote sports articles under the pseudonym "Right Wing." He is a New Yorker and is fifty-six years old.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, author of "A Code for Peacemakers," is president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, and editor-in-chief of *The Christian Herald*.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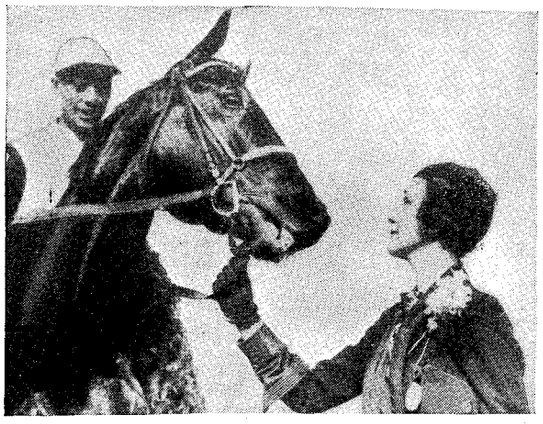
A Tale of Two Horses

Equipoise Held an Early Corner on the Color in the 1934 Turf Season, but Now the Cavalcade-Discovery Duel Moves in at Saratoga to Dominate the Scene

EQUIPOISE lost to W. R. Coe's Osculator last September in the Havre de Grace Handicap—a grand campaigner was through, retired. When C. V. Whitney hung up the veteran Equipoise's shoes, turned him out to grass, he was in fourth place as a money-winner with a total of $322,970. Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Beau stood first with $376,744—then came Phar Lap and Gallant Fox.

Then on April 21 of this year, Equipoise, Sonny Workman up, led the field home in the Philadelphia Handicap at Havre de Grace. Equipoise was back! The purse which Equipoise won in that race put him in third place behind Sun Beau as a money-winner; he had passed Gallant Fox. With a brand new hoof where the ailing one that retired him had been, the six-year-old Equipoise was off on his comeback campaign in a season of lean purses.

But right there at Havre de Grace, under the nose of Equipoise, another horse was starting his season as a three-year-old, a season that was to see that horse crowd Equipoise out of the headlines. On April 25, an allowance race of one mile and seventy yards was won by Cavalcade, owned by Mrs. Isabel Dodge Sloane, trained by "Whistling" Bob Smith of the Brookmeade Stables, ridden by the thirty-five-year-old veteran, Mack Garner.



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They top the turf: Cavalcade, Mack Garner up, grins at his owner, Mrs. Isabel Dodge Sloane

Cavalcade vs. Discovery

On April 28, Cavalcade won the Chesapeake Stakes at Havre de Grace, beating Discovery, owned by twenty-one-year-old Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, trained by J. H. "Bud" Stotler of the Sagamore Farm, ridden by young Johnny Bejshak. That was the first round in the duel that was to see Discovery chase Cavalcade under the wire in five more classics for three-year-olds.

Then on May 5, Derby Day in Kentucky, Equipoise scored in Maryland, winning the Dixie Handicap at Pimlico. That win pushed Equipoise's purse-total past Phar Lap's earnings—in second place behind Sun Beau. That news made headlines, but they were eclipsed before they were written by Cavalcade's victory in the Kentucky Derby.

Equipoise never won the Kentucky Derby. Backed to the muzzle in the 1931 Derby winter books, he was scratched on the morning of the race. A cracked hoof did it. Equipoise had his leanest year as a three-year-old—only one win in three starts, to earn $3,000.

The Kentucky Derby was kinder to Cavalcade. With a record crowd in a New Deal year rocking to the strains of "My Old Kentucky Home," Mata Hari gumming up the start, a seven-minute delay, then "They're Off" in the Kentucky Derby. Cavalcade got away poorly. Mata Hari took the early lead. Then Discovery shook loose in front as a short-lived leader. Under a whipping drive for a furlong, the veteran Mack Garner brought Cavalcade up through the field to charge by Discovery and win easily by three lengths.

Mrs. Sloane had been carried into the very select society of women owners of Derby winners—No. 2, she was. Bob Smith and Mack Garner were made Kentucky "Colonels" by Gov. Ruby Lafoon. Mack Garner, after twenty years or more in the saddle, had booted home his first Derby winner. And Cavalcade had run and won the kind of a race he was to run and win five times more—run from behind and win the hard way. The people that support the sport of kings love that kind of a race, that kind of a runner.

The Pimlico Preakness, an older classic than the Kentucky Derby, was to be run on the following Saturday. Cavalcade was not to run. Bob Smith thought that the Brookmeade's High Quest was good enough to win. But Cavalcade's new-found following clamored for his entry. Mrs. Sloane, a grand sportswoman, acquiesced. Cavalcade was entered and Mrs. Sloane declared to win with him.

Garner kept him behind the field at the start of the Preakness—waiting for the pack to kill off the early leaders. Bobby Jones, up on Mrs. Sloane's High Quest, set the pace. Down the stretch, Discovery challenged. Cavalcade came up, passed him and ran in second place behind High Quest. Jones must have thought that Discovery was still at High Quest's heels. Or perhaps Garner misjudged the pace, came up too late. Whatever the reason, High Quest drove under the wire with Cavalcade a loser by a nose. But it wasn't so bad to lose to a stable-mate—Cavalcade could have won in another ten yards—and after all, he had beaten Discovery again, by a length.

Again, at Chicago's Washington Park, Cavalcade ran from behind to beat Discovery out of another Derby—the American. Cavalcade set a new record for the race, and became the second horse since the great Spokane in 1889 to win both the Kentucky and the American Derbies.

King of Three-Year-Olds

Two weeks later in the Detroit Derby, young Vanderbilt, sticking to the same horse, changed jockies in mid-stream. He borrowed Sonny Workman, Equipoise's rider, in the hopes that Workman would be able to get more out of Discovery than Bejshak had. Again Cavalcade won the hard way, coming from behind to lead the field home. Discovery ran next to last.

Then a month later in the Arlington Classic outside Chicago, Cavalcade won again—king of three-year-olds if ever they had a king! Off to a good start, Garner again held Cavalcade in the ruck, riding easily under triple wraps. Cavalcade was next to last as the field swung into the back stretch. Near the eighth pole, little Johnny Bejshak booted Discovery out into the lead. Scarcely settled in the head of the pack, Discovery heard Cavalcade thundering up as Garner made his move. Four times, Garner used the whip and Cavalcade bounded past to win by four lengths, going away well in hand.

The Kentucky Derby had been duplicated. Garner had let the field lick itself and then he had moved Cavalcade up to lick a spent leader. Cavalcade's score against Discovery stood at six-love. There was a time when Discovery beat Cavalcade—last year in the Walden Handicap at Pimlico. That was Cavalcade's last race as a juvenile.

Cavalcade Marches On

April 25—Havre de Grace, allowance race.

April 28—Havre de Grace, Chesapeake Stakes, defeated Discovery.

May 5—Churchill Downs, Kentucky Derby, defeated Discovery.

May 12—Pimlico, Preakness Stakes, finished nose behind High Quest, with Discovery third.

June 2—Washington Park, American Derby, defeated Discovery.

June 16—Detroit Derby, defeated Plight and New Deal. Discovery finished next to last.

July 4—Arlington classic, defeated Discovery.

Two-year-old earnings, $15,730; three-year-old earnings, $111,235; total, $126,965.

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They were kids then. But 1934 has been a different story. Cavalcade was crowned king of three-year-olds and leading money-winner in a year of lean purses!

Cavalcade could scarcely have picked a poorer season for purses. Gallant Fox won more in two starts in 1930 than Cavalcade has in seven this year. The Arlington Classic and the Kentucky Derby netted Gallant Fox $115,475; those two purses brought Cavalcade only $58,500. But then the champion of the turf is not always the biggest money-winner. Gallant Fox won over $300,000 in one season as a three-year-old in 1930. Man o' War won twenty out of twenty-one starts in two seasons of racing and earned only $249,465. Still nobody would deny that Man o' War is far and away the better horse of the two.

Cavalcade can climb still higher in glory and wealth as a three-year-old. Saratoga, opened this week, offers him that opportunity. The Saratoga season is off to a most propitious start. Hotels and cottages are packed and overflowing. Chubby, jovial George H. Bull, president of the Saratoga Racing Association, will distribute more than $10,000 a day to the winning owners—the best offering of any track this year.

Cavalcade is no stranger there. Hastily, Cavalcade's dam, in foal to Lancegaye, was bought at England's Newmarket sales in 1930. Cavalcade was foaled in America in March, 1931. Then Bob Smith bought Cavalcade for Mrs. Sloane at the yearling sales at Saratoga two years ago for a paltry $1,200—a prospector had struck a golden horse. There began the story of Cavalcade of Brookmeade.

Tale of Three Horses

And now back at Saratoga as king of the three-year-olds, Cavalcade will face at least one test for his crown. In the Travers on August 18, he will face Discovery once more. Barring accidents, another horse will be in the running—Peace Chance. J. E. Widener's Peace Chance beat High Quest in the Belmont Stakes to set a new record for the race, just two-fifths of a second short of Man o' War's track record.

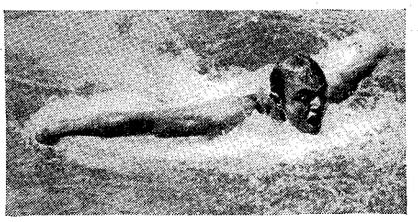
One recalls that High Quest has beaten Cavalcade. Peace Chance, scratched in the Arlington Classic, has not met Cavalcade. It is possible, tho not wise, thus to reason that Peace Chance is a better horse than Cavalcade. Perhaps the Travers will prove it. Then the tale will be one of three horses—Cavalcade, Discovery, and Peace Chance.

There is another "Tale of Three Horses" being built around Cavalcade and Saratoga. In this year of "all-star" events, it is reported that George H. Bull, with a real flare for showmanship, is trying to bring the winners of the Kentucky, French, and English Derbies together in a special match race at Saratoga. Cavalcade, Windsor Lad, and Admiral Drake—what a race that would be!

However, the prospects for such a pageant of the turf seem dim at this writing. No foreigners will contest the reign of Cavalcade. That remains the task of Discovery, ever dogging the dust of Cavalcade, and perhaps Peace Chance, still untried.

Sport Shots

Horse-lovers Paid Their Respects to the outstanding polo pony bred in the United States recently. Applesauce was his name, rather incongruous, but detracting nothing from his merit. Owned by Averell Harriman, he was but eight years old, and slated to be one of the starting mounts for the East in the East-West matches this fall. Found raging wildly in his stall at the Sands Point stables, he had to be destroyed—tragic way for a game pony to pass. He was interred between the goal posts of the field on which he had played.



Acme

Paul Friezel, using the "wind-mill thresh"

Leonard Spence, All Distance World record-holder in the breast-stroke, has proved the supremacy of the conventional under-water recovery over the unorthodox stroke variously characterized as "a porpoise leap" and the "wind-mill thresh" devised by Paul Friezel and Lester Kaplan, Dragon Club, Brooklyn, tank stars. The new stroke was used for the first time in official competition in a match race sanctioned by the A.A.U. at the Indian Point Pool, Indian Point, near Peekskill, on the Hudson River. The record threat in short distances was proven, however, as both Dragon Club aces maintained a three-yard lead over the world's champion in the first eighty-five yards, but winded in the crucial sprint as Spence stepped up the pace and finished with a narrow lead.

Sports Calendar

Angling

August 23-26—National Bait and Fly Casting Tournament, St. Louis, Missouri.

Golf

August 14-18—Canadian Amateur Championship, Montreal.

Trotting and Pacing

August 13-18 — Grand Circuit, Goshen, New York.

Lawn-tennis

August 13-18 — National Women's Singles and Doubles Championship, Forest Hills, New York.

August 13-19 — National Public Parks Championships, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

August 25—National Men's Doubles Championships, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

Yachting

August 23-28—Trial Races for *America's* Cup Boats, Newport, Rhode Island.

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No. 1 Boy of Amateur Tennis

Fred Perry Won That Title When He Beat Jack Crawford at Wimbledon Last Month—and He Won the Crowd and the Sporting Press When He Took the Title

THE Challenge Round of the Davis Cup matches has decided the world championship in amateur tennis—but that was a team-title. An individual was crowned king earlier.

There are rabid nationalists in America who would fight past match-point to prove that Sidney Wood was crowned king of the tennis-courts last week when he courageously turned the tide that swept America into the Challenge Round for the Davis Cup. Certainly Wood might be named crown prince, but a king had ascended his throne still earlier in July.

The All-England Championships played this year at Wimbledon were far more international than the League of Nations. That play at Wimbledon settled the question of world supremacy in men's singles. If America had won the Davis Cup last year, the All-England play would have been a far more local affair. As it was, most of the important matches preliminary to the Challenge Round for the Davis Cup were played in or near the stadium at Wimbledon. Hence the best tennis-players in the world were on hand for the All-England matches.

He Wins the Crown

And many an expert will agree that the best tennis in the world—this year, at least—was played during those matches. Recall the names of the great ones who fought there for that All-England title: Austin, Shields, Wood, Crawford, Stoefen, Perry, and nearly every other that still stands among the first ranking amateurs.

America brought her whole Davis Cup team through to the last eight—a straw in the wind for the Davis Cup, a straw that Jack Crawford first snapped and Sidney Wood then mended last week. And the last four — remember their names: Sidney Wood, Francis Shields, Jack Crawford, and Fred Perry. Certainly they are the world's first four in amateur tennis.

The score tells the story of the finals, bluntly and completely. Fred Perry beat Jack Crawford in straight sets: 6—3, 6—0, 7—5. But there was a deal more color back of that score.

E. J. Sampson described the setting in *The Manchester Guardian:* "It was blazing hot, not a cloud in the sky. The crowd was prepared to enjoy itself; Perry and Crawford, no foreigners in the final, a family affair. And they considered that an Englishman should wear the Wimbledon crown, for had we not the Davis Cup? They were to see a great fight."

But it wasn't much of a fight, really. It was much more the "swift and painless death." Save for the match point—that hurt.

In a special cable to the New York *Times*, Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., wired:

"A hush fell on the crowded stands. Crawford threw the ball into the air and served what looked like a sizzling ace so fast and so wide that Perry couldn't touch it. Suddenly a voice rang out in the stillness—'Foot-fault!'

"The crowd gasped and Crawford walked back to the base-line with misery written on his face. Crawford was so shaken by the decision that he sent a miserable second service into the net and the match was over.

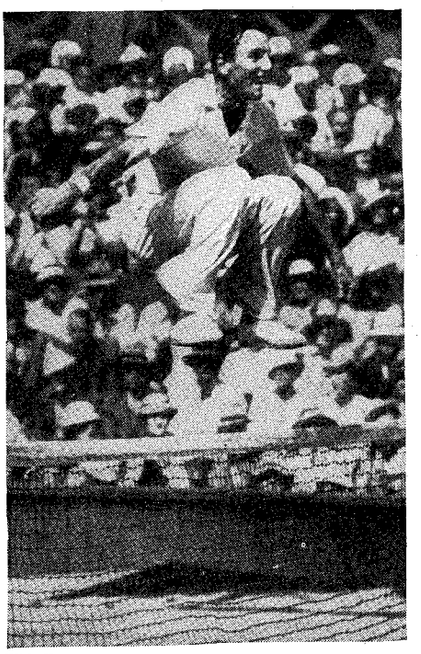
"The dethroned champion turned on his heels and bowed stiffly to the official who had called the costliest foot-fault ever seen at Wimbledon."

Fred Perry was a month old when an Englishman had last held the Wimbledon title—that was back in 1909, when "Baby" Gore held it. Little wonder then that *The Daily Mail* of London found cause to comment:

"It was a deliriously delighted crowd that roared itself hoarse over Perry's victory. The vast throng that packed the Centre Court Stands rose as one man to cheer him. Perry was elated, but at the same time very modest. He said: 'I have achieved the ambition of my life. Now for the Davis Cup, and if we win that, my cup of happiness will be overflowing.'"

And Helen Wills Moody, a spectator sportswoman-journalist at Wimbledon this time, wrote of his game in *The Daily Mail:*

"Perry was exactly at the top of his game. His serving, volleying, driving, and smashing were equally good, and his forehand drive down the line was definitely the best ground shot seen at this year's Wimbledon. Without doubt, Fred Perry is the best singles player in the world today. One did not have to look up his record of the past year to be aware of this. The match on the Centre Court was complete proof."



Wide World

Crowned King at Wimbledon: Elated, Fred Perry leaps the net to congratulate Jack Crawford, the runner-up

Perry had won the title, and he had won the crowd and the press. But it has not always been thus. Mr. William Samuels has registered a complaint in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"I wonder why it is," writes Mr. Samuels, "that the American tennis writers refuse to admit of, or give credit to, the great playing of Fred Perry of England. Your Mr. Al Laney is the latest one I have read, who has adopted this belittling attitude. I can quite understand the idea of encouraging the American Davis Cup team by demonstrating that they have a good chance. But that is no excuse for withholding credit from a really great player."

He Wins the Crowd

There has been that tendency to slash at Perry's greatness, not alone in the press but in the galleries as well. H. W. "Bunny" Austin has long been the darling of the crowd in England. A Cambridge man, Austin was the ideal British sportsman of song and story who played the game for the game's sake. Perry has had a harder row to hoe. He started his career in tennis without any of the advantages of wealth or social position. He was not a "public school" boy. He came up from the ranks, just as many great American golfers have come up from the caddies.

And sometimes, when the pressure is on, even a player like Bunny Austin cracks under the strain. In the All-England matches against Shields when the tide turned against him, Austin cracked twice. Once he angrily kicked his dropped racket into the stands, and another time, he smashed a loose ball into the crowd in a burst of temper.

Perry never breaks like that. Nor does he court favor from the crowd. Like all real sportsmen, he is unmindful of the gallery. Perhaps the gallery resents the fact that he is always trying so hard, a little too intent on winning the right points in the right games to be made a "gallery-god." But a man has to keep trying to get where Perry is.

Fred Perry now holds the tennis titles of England, Australia, and the United States —and he beat Jack Crawford to win all three. Perhaps he would have won the French title also, if a twisted ankle had not forced him to default.

Addison once wrote: " 'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sempronius—we'll deserve it." And so has Fred Perry both commanded and deserved success. He has not commanded, only deserved, popularity with press and populace. He has them now—success, popularity.

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Football Takes to the Beaches

The College Players Are Spending the Summer From the Mountains to the Beaches Learning How to Handle a New Ball Designed to Baffle Them

By Herbert Reed

FOOTBALL has gradually developed a summer school of the game considerably more active than the well-known winter hot stove baseball league. Football's summer-session at this writing is at the peak of action from New Hampshire to Texas, and more especially along the entire coast line, where candidates for this fall's college elevens swarm the beaches, either on vacation or acting as life-guards.

Keystone

It looks like rugger, but it isn't. The Georgetown University football team in a scrimmage on the sands at its training-camp in Point Lookout, Maryland. A familiar sight last summer, it is even more commonplace now to see football-players practising on the beaches

The reason for the unwonted intensity of this action this season is the advent of the new ball. While the coaches are conducting their experiments with the novel missile mostly at inland fields, the wise ones have advised their undergraduate pupils to take the ball along with them to the sands. And these young pupils are mindful of the fact that the great revolution in the passing game in 1913 was brought about by the beach-work of the late Knute K. Rockne and Gus Dorais, one of the great forward passing combinations of all time.

The kickers have taken their shoes along with the new ball to the beach. The new "prolate spheroid," which the late Ed Thorp, who was its principal designer, described as an "expert's ball" will repay as protracted and thorough rehearsal in kicking as it will in passing. Strictly speaking—and this based on the observation and reports of spring practise received by this observer—the ball may be called a passer's delight and a kicker's worry.

Asset to the Offense

In the use of the new ball, the East will have something of a start on the South and parts of the West, for after its adoption by the Rules Committee it was not turned out in sufficient quantities to cover all the spring practise sessions all over the land. The player who turns up in September unfamiliar with the ball will find himself at a distinct disadvantage.

In designing the ball, the principal aim was to achieve a model that would lend itself to a sharper standardization. It so happened that, in the course of that accomplishment, Thorp and the Committee molded a missile that will quite noticeably strengthen the attack, which supports admirably the other moves made in tinkering with the rules.

While the short axis of the ball lacks only an inch of the old measurement, the taper away toward the ends is much sharper than in any previous model—so much sharper indeed as to be readily recognizable on sight. This visual impression is promptly confirmed by working, ball-in-hand. There will be no excuse for a failure to develop a full backfield of passers, for even he man with the average sized hand will be able to forward pass from a firm grip rather than from a balance, so often the case in the past. The passing control is thus at once sharply improved. And not a little speed is added to the dangerous flat passes. Add to that the fact that the ball has proved itself a "wind cheater," and it will be seen that the Montgomerys and the rest of their tribe of this fall are going to have a lot of fun with the defense.

Unfortunately, the laterals do not work so well, for passer or receiver. It is quite likely that a new type of long lateral will have to be designed, built around the overhand throw, and the spreading out of a "sleeper" well across the field.

When it comes to kicking there is another story to tell. After a session in which the mighty, and also very crafty, kicking expert of the Army, Jack Buckler, put the ball through its paces, the verdict was that the new ball made the punting, placement and drop-kicking of a *good* kicker more accurate, longer, and much harder to handle. The same performances by even a fairly good kicker were made pretty much of a gamble. "And," as Buckler himself put it, "the best kicker in the country will get off at least a couple of rotten kicks per game."

Because of the pointed shape of the ball, it seems probable that if we are to have a revival of the great spinning punting of a man like Sam Felton of Harvard, we are also to have plenty of low, sharply angled drives with the "tumbling" ball, which made George Brooke famous in the old days. The late Percy Haughton, never a distance kicker, would have loved this ball, as would Eddie Harlan, the old Princeton sharpshooter. He ruined a famous Carlisle Indian team by driving a tumbling, fast kick at the feet of the Redskin backs.

Facing good passing and kicking, the defense is likely to be in for a troubled afternoon. It will not do to let the kicks bound—the angles are so sharp that the ball is likely to go over into the next county, or shoot up into the defender's face. The passes, harder for the receiver to handle, will also be more difficult to intercept. The defense loses again.

The ball is an easy one for the offensive back to carry. He can face the hardest of tackling without much risk of fumbling. So here again the attack scores a point. The wider, faster passing also should spread the defense.

Trend of the Times

This observer has seen the ball handled in actual practise games of considerable duration by good teams, and in consequence believes the Thorp projectile a distinct asset to the game.

Finally, as Thorp put it, "in being smaller, even tho only a little, the new ball is simply following the tendency of balls in all games, including golf and tennis. The rewards are great for the perfectly hit or handled ball, and the punishment equally great for miscues. It simply meets the demand of the times."

The duffer, it seems, gets little consideration these days. The beaches, meanwhile, may well be producing more Dorais-Rockne combinations. The writer has seen at least three of these in action at the height of the heated term. They shall be nameless until the September bugle blows.

New Jersey Dog-Racing Boom

Dog-racing came to Camden County, New Jersey, and in ten days the new sport attracted $508,232 in bets. That money had been wagered in paris mutuels machines. A study of the accounts of the Pennsauken Township, site of the new dog track, reveals a prosperous sport that pays spectators as well as promoters.

Of the total money wagered, 85 per cent., $431,997, went back to the bettors. Out of taxes, the new sport had enriched the State in those ten days by $12,136, the county by $2,256, and the township by $7,623.

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The Railroads' New Burdens

Edward E. Loomis, Dean of American Railway Presidents, Declares Lines Must Do Something to Finance Additional Expenses Entailed by New Pension Law Just Passed

NOT even New York's great heat could keep Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, from his desk. This veteran railroader still sets a pace which tires his younger associates.

Edward E. Loomis

Through one window of the old-fashioned office at the foot of Liberty Street, the Statue of Liberty loomed through the summer haze. Through another, the North River traffic could be seen over the ferry-house roofs. Mr. Loomis, who may well be called the dean of American railroad presidents, is a solidly built man with thick, iron gray hair, strong, deeply lined face, and ruddy complexion.

A man of wide business interests, on many boards of directors, first of all, he is a railroader, and is Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads. He was asked for his opinion about the recently adopted railroad plan for higher freight rates.

He admitted that, on general principles, higher rates were not a good thing—they drove away business instead of attracting it—but the railroads had to do something. Here was Congress adding that new pension law to the railroads' financial burden. This is a matter of some $66,000,000 a year—unless the railroads succeed in upsetting it in the courts.

This pension law was a last straw, coming on top of the $137,000,000 of increased costs of fuel and other materials affected by NRA codes, and the restoration of the 1932 wage scale. After a series of conferences, the railroads decided to work out a plan for adding about $118,000,000 to their revenues by an increase of rates on those commodities which can best stand it.

Incidentally, the suggestion has been made in Washington that the railroads should make their contribution to the housing program by lowering rates on building materials.

Mr. Loomis deplored the tendency of Congress to look upon the railroads as a Santa Claus, or a sugar-baby. Motor-truck competition could be met, in Mr. Loomis's opinion, if all interstate transportation, whether by rail, highway, or waterway, could be placed under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

One reason why the railroads find themselves in such straits during a prolonged period of depression, he pointed out, is because they are transportation agencies. A manufacturing industry can shut down plants in an emergency, but the railroads must keep the trains moving. There is virtually no way for the railroads to adjust their overhead in such times. Even when it comes to eliminating permanently unprofitable lines it takes months of appeals and hearings before anything can be settled.

Mr. Loomis does not believe there is any very great amount of railroad financing to be expected in the near future. Railroad equipment, on the whole, is adequate, and in fact, in the opinion of this experienced railroad manager, the railroads could carry 50 per cent. more traffic without adding materially to their present equipment.

Mr. Loomis is no foe of change. He was responsible for putting electric equipment in anthracite mines when he was a Lackawanna official. He feels that perhaps the greatest possibilities for the future lie in the use of Diesel engines. He believes that the use of air-conditioning equipment is a decided help in regaining passenger traffic, especially from buses. He also thinks the safety argument is a tremendous factor in competing with both buses and air-planes for passenger traffic. Perhaps because he has been an executive of two of the best managed and best equipped smaller railroads of the East, Mr. Loomis does not look upon rail consolidation as a panacea.

The projected rate-increase can not be of any use for considerable time, for there must be months of further planning, ICC hearings, and ICC study which may take a year or more. At any rate, the demand is a proof that the railroad executives are active on their own behalf, and are leaving no stone unturned in the interests of stockholders and creditors at this time.

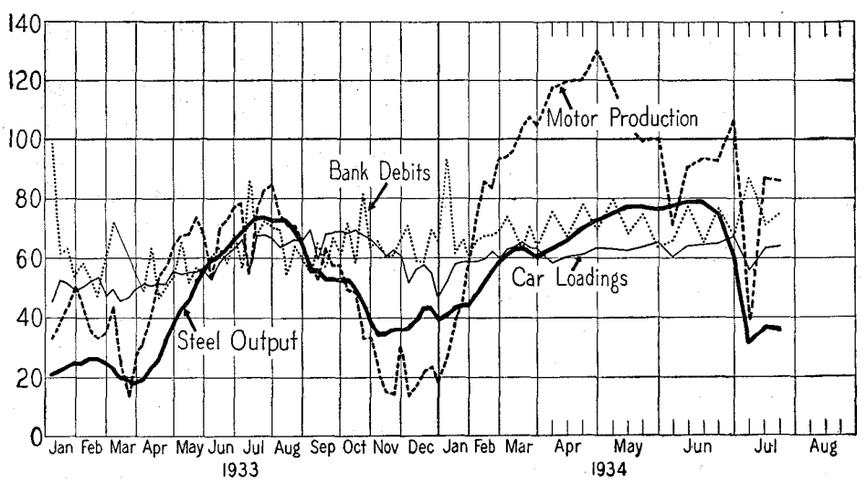
While the immediate future is dark, the cheerful side of it is that during these last few years the railroads have learned much in the way of economical management, so that when a measure of prosperity returns it immediately will be reflected in railroad profits. In fact, Mr. Loomis has calculated that 85 per cent. of gross earnings will go into net earnings.

Speed Record Set

Important railroad news of recent days includes the breaking of all steam locomotive records for speed for more than fifty miles, by a St. Paul train which averaged ninety and six-tenths miles over a stretch of sixty-eight and nine-tenths miles between Chicago and Milwaukee, attaining an occasional speed of 103 miles.

On the financial side, a revival of industry in railroad financing was shown in the successful sale of $50,000,000 of bonds by both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. In the case of the Pennsylvania issue, the ICC set a precedent by requiring the road to set up a sinking fund against its new issue. In general, railroad revenues which have been improving during the first quarter of the year fell off badly in recent months.

Last week was notable for a drop in all speculative markets, due primarily to European troubles. Toward the end of the week, stocks broke to a new low for the year.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending July 21

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Wall Street Is Reassured By Commission's Policies

"Just good common sense." That's how Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, described the speech in which Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, officially outlined the Commission's policies. Those four words may be taken to sum up financial opinion of this important utterance. The favorite expression used by financial writers was "reassuring." Indeed, if the news of the Austrian *émeute* had not broken that same day, the stock market undoubtedly would have reflected this feeling in better prices.

© International

David Saperstein

The statement followed a series of conferences with Stock Exchange representatives, showing that the Commission intends to be guided by the practical experience of men who know the market. At the same time, there was general recognition of the ability of men appointed to administrative posts. Judge John J. Burns of Massachusetts, General Counsel, is an able lawyer. The actual job of policing pools and other manipulative activities on the market under Commissioner Ferdinand Pecora, has been entrusted to a young New Jersey lawyer, David Saperstein, who helped Mr. Pecora in the stock-market investigations for the Senate. He probably will have more direct contact with the activities of brokers than anyone else connected with the Commission. He said he was "thrilled," but not "scared," by his new job.

In his speech before the National Press Club last week, Chairman Kennedy declared that the SEC would do its part to restore confidence, "to reassure capital as to its safety in going ahead, and to reassure the investor as to the protection of its interests." There is no belief in the minds of the Commission, according to the Chairman, "that business is to be viewed with suspicion; that it must be harassed and annoyed and pushed around." The financial world was assured that there would be "no vindictiveness," "no grudges," "no venom."

To Help Business

"Only those who see things crookedly," said Mr. Kennedy, "will find the Commission's regulations hard." The members of the Commission intend to be helpful, sympathetic, anxious to see properly conducted business earn profits. In particular, Mr. Kennedy declared his belief "that the investing public will find the markets to be firmer in their foundations because of the safeguards, and because of the increased marginal requirements, and the elimination of shoestring speculators."

This speech was considered the more significant in that it had been read carefully and edited by other members of the Commission, and several high officials in Washington.

Recovery-Favored Stocks Displayed on Profit Index

From the standpoint of long-pull capital appreciation, it would be well to pick stocks in industries which would gain the most from recovery and suffer the least from inflation and social reform.

J. H. Lewis, of Goodbody and Co., has carefully worked out a chart to show this very thing by a profit index. Out of a list of sixty-seven industries he picked sixteen which ought to go ahead most rapidly in the future. These are:

1. Copper
2. Petroleum
3. Sulfur
4. Type-founders
5. Machine tools
6. Wall board and plaster
7. Cash-registers
8. Agricultural equipment
9. Lead and zinc
10. Engines, tractors, etc.
11. Railroad-cars
12. Locomotives
13. Cement
14. Publishing
15. Typewriters
16. Linoleum

In making out this list, such factors as rebound from low depression levels, comparatively low labor costs, flexibility of sales volume, all were considered, but the investor should not ignore all other factors. For instance, there is copper. While it has the highest recovery index, Mr. Lewis does not consider its prospects as good as some of those with lower ratings.

For one thing, there is the boom of electric power and telephone building in 1929, which is not likely to be repeated for some years.

Then, American copper companies are faced with competition of the low-cost African copper production.

Gains Discounted

In the case of certain units in several of these industries, current prices of stocks already have discounted much of the expected improvement. With the development of the Government's social program, labor costs are bound to go higher, so "obviously it would be to the advantage of the investor to hold equities of companies whose direct labor costs were low," like sulfur, for instance.

Considering the possibilities both of inflation and social reform with higher taxes and wages, Mr. Lewis suggested that the petroleum industry ought to hold its own as well as any.

England Aids Small Firms

While the Federal Reserve Board and RFC authorities are organizing for lending to small businesses in accordance with the recent legislation, *The American Banker* recalls that Great Britain is trying to solve the same problem through private capital. Of course, the object is to fill the gap between short-time banking accommodations and investment market facilities primarily fitted for large industries.

The English have two companies, it seems, which are operating in this field. "They are the Charter-house Trust, which has incorporated a subsidiary which will buy equity interests in small businesses and keep them, and the Credit for Industry, Ltd., which makes medium-term loans to industry."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

An employer's views on how wages are fixed—Film producers attacked and defended —What's wrong with bureaucracy?—If all citizens carried arms—A Ph.D. tells of politics in teaching.

The Public—a Hard Master

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Who do you work for—who pays your wages or your salary?

Certainly not the company or the institution where you do your work, be it sweeping or managing.

You may think your boss is hard and unappreciative, but he does not furnish the money, and he has but little to say as to how much you are to be paid.

You and he and I, all of us, work for the public—the customer—the hardest, least appreciative of all masters.

If we have a strike, or a strike elsewhere, or a fire or flood interfe-s with our source of material, or if we can not manage to make prompt deliveries, or sell at competitive prices for any cause, there are a hundred or a thousand competitors ready to take our business, and we must hunt for new outlets (a slow process), or we must fail.

Do not forget that you and I, all of us, work for a hard master, and that he and our competitors set the price of our goods, and hence, the limits of all salaries and wages.

Hardly anyone can do as he or she pleases.

Cleveland, Ohio. F. W. Jessop.

Attacking the Film Campaign

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to applaud the letter of A. E. Hancock, attacking the Legion of Decency campaign against the movies. I have been considerably outraged by it, but have hesitated in expressing myself because of the tendency of church people to interpret any disagreement with them as an attack on their religious beliefs.

I have seen thousands of movies. I have never seen an obscene one. The attackers do not dare name a single picture they believe to be obscene, for they would be forced into court to prove it and it would not hold water. We have pictures in which sex plays an important part, but so it does in life. John Perkins.

Chelsea, Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am an ex-usher from a place which is now contaminating the minds of the youth of America with lust, passion, and organized crime. During the six years I was employed in a local theater, I imbibed enough rot to fill books on the subjects mentioned above. Of 1,700 cinemas I have viewed, 50 per cent. of them were unfit for presentation. I believe that to make healthy minds these days we should feed our children vitamin "D"—decency. Jerry Trosclair.

New Orleans.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Boycott or no boycott, the public is not going to support many goody-goody pictures.

The producers at this time are drawing back a number of pictures to conform, and we who are in the exhibiting end of it are watching to see what reaction comes from the public when they see these cleaned up pictures. My bet is that we are going to take a beating worse than the boycott at the box-office, the last criterion both for the producer and the exhibitor.

A. E. Hancock.

Columbia City, Indiana.

Prosperity

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a recent article in your magazine one of your writers said that the "New National Housing Act" will prove a benefit to the forgotten 38,000,000 still gainfully employed. I can't see where anybody with a job is forgotten. I think they belong to the privileged class. They are still drawing their pay checks every Saturday and if that isn't prosperity what is?

Harrison, New Jersey. Edward Colligan.

Why Not Bureaucracy?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Opponents of the new deal believe (or seem to believe) that "bureaucracy" is the most dreadful, undemocratic, inhuman atrocity ever conceived. Friends of political and industrial reform, confronted with that searing epithet, are supposed to curl up in disgraceful confusion.

But what—in the name of human reason!—is so terrifying about the word "bureaucracy"? Was ever a large industry or other organization successfully operated on a different plan? History reveals none. The definition of bureaucracy is the recipe for success in government just as it is for industrial and other enterprise. A chief; lesser chiefs; graded officials; specialized workers; departments (bureaus); these are the natural elements of success in all organized human effort. No other practical plan has ever been devised.

Milwaukee. Sanford B. Townsend.

Utopia for Criminals

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I ask if L.J.E., the author of "Ridiculous" in your issue of July 7, happens to be either an undertaker, or the inventor of bullet-proof vests?

Our people are now encouraged to drive automobiles with the result that there are more killings per year than American war-dead during the 1918 unpleasantry. Encouraging them to carry guns would certainly spell Utopia for criminals.

Decatur, Georgia. C. G. Van Schelven.

It May Be Quiet These Days in Washington, But—!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

Politics and Professors

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Regarding the teachers' plight, allow me to suggest than an excerpt from Holy Writ might be apropos. "It is hard for thee to kick against the goads." (Acts IX: 5).

Educational policies adopted by boards of regents, trustees, or other similar officials bear the stamp of being determined largely by professors who themselves are on the faculties; theirs being the guiding hands that remain hidden in the background and pull the proverbial "ropes." In this connection, it might be noted that as a rule, the "ropes" are so manipulated that the "ins" are kept in; while at the same time, the "standards" are raised in order to keep the "outs" out. Politics? Jealousy? Egotism? Selfishness? Favoritism? Nepotism? Yes, with a vengeance.

If an employing official—college president, dean, department head, or otherwise—doesn't want a particular candidate, it is easy enough to scrape up a "reason." A few years ago, the "hue and cry" was for an advancement of Professional Preparation. But the "ins" were kept in. At present, it seems to concern the Age Limit. But the "ins" are kept in. Aye, my Texas friend, "it is hard for thee to kick against the goads"; yes, hard to change the established order, even when the blanket that covers the "ins" may be little more than a piece of shoddy.

All sorts of technical barriers are raised to prevent a candidate from taking a Ph.D. degree. Yet, when the candidate has overcome all these, he is still given to understand that the degree is conferred only on those who show "scholarly attainments"; and furthermore, that it is purely optional with the university. The term *scholarly attainments* is never defined; and hence, may be interpreted by each faculty member to suit his own particular whims.

Now, suppose the candidate having cleared all the barriers, actually receives his Ph.D. degree. Is he assured a position after having spent several of the best years of his life and thousands of dollars, in preparation? Such is not the case at present. No, quite the contrary, he is apt to find a Gibraltar; otherwise known as an *age limit* directly across his pathway. It may have been formally erected or in the absence of formality, it may be maintained merely by tacit agreement. In any case, however, it is none the less deadly in accomplishing its purpose. *But the ins are kept in.* Even if they are long past fifty and even if they do not have the Ph.D. degree, the blanket of protection is snugly tucked about; and they are carefully shielded from the blasts of cold competition. Do they offer to share a portion of their work with those on the outside? No, not by any means. They are *in* and they intend to stay in. The educational system wouldn't lend itself to the plan of sharing work? Oh! yes it would and quite readily; especially when hundreds of college professors are clamoring because of being overworked.

Are the "ins" doing anything to remedy such a situation? My observation is, that many, like the priest and the Levite, are passing by on the other side of the road; some are giving teaching positions to student assistants, that could well be filled by unemployed Ph.D's; some are giving research work to student assistants, that could and should be given to unemployed Ph.D's; while others are weeping "crocodile tears" as they loudly voice their "extreme sorrow" about the whole situation. A few are *good Samaritans* and are doing all they can.

But, my Texas friend "it is hard for thee to kick against the goads."

P. A. Goodfellow, Ph.D.

Sumner, Illinois.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Vacationists!

Don't forget to pack in the most important thing of all!

THE vacation rush is on! Packing left for the last minute! When you check up, be sure that you've taken along one of the most important things of all — a good supply of Ex-Lax!

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What's the best Age

TO BEGIN WRITING?

There are no age limits in writing. Some of Rudyard Kipling's best work was produced before he was twenty-one. And while still in her teens, Louisa M. Alcott began to earn her living with her pen.

On the other hand, there are any number of "late starters" who ended by achieving conspicuous success. George Eliot, Emerson Hough and Morgan Robertson all began in their forties. William de Morgan was past sixty when he turned out his first novel. And Joseph Conrad could not even write English until he was thirty-seven.

These examples indicate that writing is one profession in which age need not be considered a liability. It is an asset. The longer you live, the clearer becomes your understanding of life and human nature . . . and the more you have to say.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

And Wonder.—After years of experiment and effort a Chicago scientist has developed a guinea pig with nineteen toes. He now has time to sit around and wonder why he did it.—*Olin Miller in the Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

Man of Iron.—

Coolidge liked wheat cakes for breakfast,
Hoover on peanuts would munch,
But here's to a man
So strong that he can
Eat hot dogs with mustard for lunch!
—*New York Sun.*

And Where'd You Get It?—"How old are you, sonny?" asked the inquisitive old man of the little boy on the beach.

"Six," came the brisk reply.

"Six," echoed the old man, "and yet you are not as tall as my umbrella."

The boy drew himself up to his full height. "How old is your umbrella?" he asked.—*Montreal Star.*

Pockets for Nudists.—Our recent inquiry as to how nudists carry cigarettes, matches and toothbrushes is taken up in a serious way by J. M. M.:

"I believe this problem could be solved with adhesive tape. Just tape a loop each for the brush, the cigarette pack, and the matches. But for street-car passes and tokens, I have no suggestion."—*Kansas City Star.*

Drop a Wire to Roosevelt.—A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country, Mr. Olsen?" he was asked.

"Yah, sure," answered Olsen.

"And does this government of ours suit you?"

"Well, yah, mostly," stammered the Swede, "only I lak to see more rain."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Ducking Days Are Back.—The return to fashion of the cartwheel hat is reminding many an old-timer of the story about the irate lady on the trolley, who turned indignantly to a male passenger and said:

"Sir, your glass eye has broken my hat pin."—*Detroit News.*

Add Spinach.—Farmers out West are said to be using a mixture of ground spinach and some sort of acid to kill bugs, but it is not quite clear what purpose the acid serves.—*Worcester Gazette.*

They probably put that in to make it tasty.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Dummy.—PERCIVAL—"That was the unkindest cut of all, as the poet says."

PENELOPE—"What was?"

PERCIVAL—"I showed her one of my boyhood pictures with my father holding me on his knee, and she said, 'My, who is the ventriloquist?' "—*Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering.*

Lively Siesta.—"Jane," cried the mistress, reproachfully, "you informed me a while ago that you were going to have a little sleep."

"Yes, Madam," replied the maid.

"Then," pursued her mistress, "what were you doing at the garden gate when the soldiers passed by?"

"Having forty winks," answered the maid, unabashed.—*El Buen Humor, Madrid.*

In a Tough Spot.—The taxi came to a halt. The fare descended a trifle uncertainly and proceeded to search his pockets slowly.

"Sorry, old man," he said, finally, "but I haven't a bean!"

Seeing that the driver was not taking it too well, he added:.

"That's the position, old man, and you know you can't get blood out of a stone."

"No," agreed the driver, rolling up his sleeves, "but what makes you think you're a stone?"—*Vancouver Province.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Before It Collapses.—For Sale—'30 Harley "45" won't last long. See it to-day. 1234 E. Wash.—*Advertisement in Phoenix (Ariz.) paper.*

Helpful Hints for Golfers.—All follow-through in the stroke is follow-through in the stroke is follow-through by you.—*Minneapolis paper.*

New York's Wonder Team.—The Giants let Pittsburgh get two runs in the first inning and then finished up by trimming them 3 to 0.—*New York paper.*

Who Said Chivalry Was Dead?—Mr. Page simply stripped off his front of police headquarters, repairing the blowout for the Queen.—*Buffalo paper.*

Playing the Roman Matron?—The woman became historical at 48th Street and 5th Avenue last night and cut her wrists with the jagged top of a tin can.—*New Haven paper.*

Serious, If True—Joseph D——, 23, of 80 Melody Wednesday, will be scattered in the street, in City Court yesterday while intoxicated and the case was adjourned to July 6.—*Rochester (N. Y.) paper.*

But Not for Pleasure.—

1829 Ford Coupe, $135
This is the car for you if you want to use it for business. 119 Cain St., N.W. WA.1066
—*Advertisement in Atlanta (Ga.) paper.*

Another Heavyweight Bout.—Such unspoken thoughts agitated the inner diplomatic circles as Primo Mussolini and Max Hitler closed the door of that Venetian villa the other day.—*Philadelphia paper.*

And Speedy.—

WHISKEY—You'll like this bourbon, it's straight.
Ambulance Service 2-1700
HINES FUNERAL HOME
—*Peoria paper.*

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